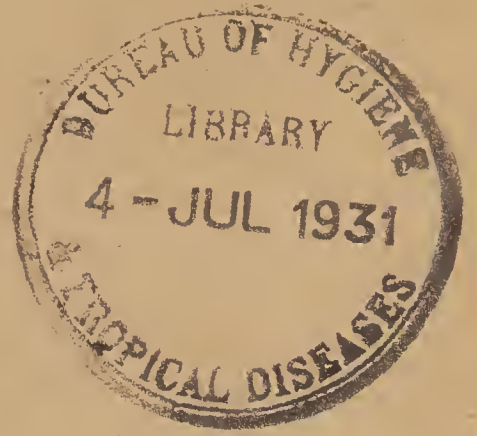


4412 (1) DOVER



TOWN and PORT of DOVER

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1930.

A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dover :

G. W. GRIGG AND SON, LTD., " ST. GEORGE'S PRESS."

1931.

PART I.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1930.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR CAPT. F. R. POWELL, J.P.).

Members :

	ALDERMAN C. E. BEAUFOY, J.P.	
	„ J. R. CAIRNS.	
	„ H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.	
	COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.	
COUNCILLOR	A. R. DAWES.	COUNCILLOR F. H. MORECROFT
„	T. H. BRISLEY	„ G. M. NORMAN
„	P. KENNETT	„ A. J. PEARCE
„	W. L. LAW	„ W. J. R. PETHE- RICK
„	J. MARTIN	„ C. H. SMITH

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1930.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR CAPT. F. R. POWELL, J.P.)

Members :

	ALDERMAN C. J. SELLENS, J.P.	
	COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON	
	COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY	
COUNCILLOR	T. H. BRISLEY	COUNCILLOR S. W. PLUMB
„	A. R. DAWES	MR. M. KOETTLITZ
„	R. L. ECKHOFF	MRS. A. E. BINGE
„	W. L. LAW	MRS. F. MAYNE
„	J. S. LEARMONT	MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY
„	A. J. PEARCE	MRS. M. J. CHITTY
„	W. J. R. PETHE- RICK	MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW

Public Health Department,

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER,

2nd June, 1931.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,

and

The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I have the honour of submitting to you the fifty-seventh annual report—the eleventh that I have presented—on the Public Health Administration of the Borough and Port Sanitary District.

VITAL STATISTICS : The chief features of the vital statistics for the year are the low birth-rate, the low death-rate, and the lowest infantile mortality rate so far recorded in the Borough ; while the deaths due to cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis are high.

As this is a survey report, comparisons with previous years are dealt with at length, and charts are published to illustrate the position.

FOOD SUPPLIES—MILK AND MEAT : The importance of the bacteriological examination of milk is illustrated by the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found in milk, and in which tubercular cows on the farms producing this infected milk had to be slaughtered.

From the records of the results of meat inspection, it will be observed that the percentage of animals, both cattle and pigs, found to be tubercular has increased during the last three years, as compared with the first two years that the new Regulations were in force. As a further means of protecting the milk supplies from this infection, special veterinary and bacteriological examinations were carried out by the County Council on the farms from which these animals came.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK : The prevention of blindness in infancy is an important section of this work. During the past eleven years some 143 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified, and in two instances the children have lost their sight—1.3 % of the cases. In both these instances this disaster could have been prevented in all probability, had the parents been willing to accept the in-patient hospital treatment offered to them. The prevalence of the disease has shown a marked diminution in the last two years.

It will be noted in the analysis of the causes of death amongst babies that, during the eleven years, prematurity has played too great a part. In 1930 it caused 48.1 % of these children to lose their lives. While many factors during gestation contribute to bring about prematurity, one is forced to the conclusion that local adverse economic conditions, with resulting malnutrition on the maternal side, helped to bring about last year's high rate from this cause.

The lack of the duty to supervise the midwives, which is an integral part of maternal welfare, places the Authority in an illogical position, and curtails the scope of their work. This could be remedied by the Minister of Health.

Added responsibility has been placed on the Authority under the Local Government Act, 1929, in the infant protection duties which have been transferred to them.

PORT SANITATION : The duties of your Medical Staff have been increased by the development in the passenger traffic, and by the regulations prohibiting the importation of parrots.

Under the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, this Port has been approved by the Minister of Health, and the port duties of your Sanitary Inspectors varied accordingly ; while your Port Medical Officer is empowered to issue the international certificates required. This arrangement is proving a distinct facility to shipping.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE : This section of the report indicates the progress that has been made in the work, and the extent to which parents use the treatment facilities provided by the Authority. The improvement in the general well being of the children, which is shown by the lower percentage of those requiring treatment, as compared with the earlier years of the decennium, is worthy of special note. In 1920, some 53.5 % of the children required treatment, but in 1930 the percentage had fallen to 12.3 %.

GENERAL : As the meteorological records which the Borough Engineer has kindly given me, show, the town continues to enjoy high sunshine records.

With the completion of the hospital reconstruction during the five years under review, a much needed improvement has been effected, from which daily benefit accrues to the patients and staff.

The Department lost an efficient matron when Miss Hinchliffe resigned to be married, and I take this opportunity of thanking her for all the help she gave me at the Isolation Hospital, and her constant care for all the little patients. To Miss Harris, her successor, I continue to be indebted for her systematic supervision.

I am much indebted to Dr. Nicholl for the careful way in which he carries out the many duties of the School Medical Service, and to Dr. Keddie for his assistance in several directions. It is only by the continued co-operation which I receive from the medical, nursing, inspectorial and clerical members of the staff that the many duties of the Department can be carried out so well. I am especially indebted to Mr. Hogbin for his careful organisation of the clerical section.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMASTER.

Part I.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1 (a) General Statistics :

Area :	At Census 1921	=	2,024 acres.
	Additions since	=	91 „
			—
	Total		2,115 „
			—

Population :	Census 1921 revised	..	..	..	39,995
	Registrar-General's Estimate, 1929				
	For Birth Rate	..	..	..	41,920
	For Death Rate	..	..	..	39,600

As the Registrar-General, in computing his estimates of population for mid-year 1930, intends to take into account the figures ascertained by the 1931 census, the estimates for 1930 are not available for use in this report, and, in accordance with the Registrar-General's suggestion, the estimated figures at mid-year 1929 have been utilised for the calculation of the birth and mortality rates for 1930.

Housing Data at Census, 1921 :

Number of structurally separate dwellings—				
Occupied	..	..	..	8,482
Vacant on Census night	..			346
				—
				8,828
Number of private families occupying the				
8,482 separate dwellings	..	..	..	9,351
Number of persons in the 9,351 private families				37,526
Average number of persons per separate dwelling				4.4
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£246,936
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..		£1,028

(b) Chief Occupations of Inhabitants at Census of 1921 :

Full information on this subject was published in the Annual Report for 1925, based on the 1921 census results. The question will be dealt with in a subsequent report when the data from the 1931 enumeration are available.

(c) Vital Statistics :

(1) Registered Births :

(i) Live Births :

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	310	314	624
Illegitimate	..	16	23	39
		—	—	—
		326	337	663
		—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	= 15.81
Average, 10 years, 1920–29	= 20.17
England and Wales, 1930	= 16.3

(ii) Stillbirths :

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	16	14	30
Illegitimate	..	—	2	2
		—	—	—
		16	16	32
		—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 total births = 46.0.

The birth rate was again very low, and 4.3 below the average of the previous ten years. The average natural increase in the population during the decennium was 369, while in 1930 it was only 237.

(2) Deaths :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Registered in Borough	213	204	417
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted ..	16	8	24
	—	—	—
Total in Borough	197	196	393
Transferred Deaths	18	15	33
	—	—	—
Net total deaths in 1930	215	211	426
	—	—	—

Death rate per 1,000 of population = 10.75

Average, 10 years, 1920-29 = 11.64

England and Wales, 1930 = 11.4

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions = 30.5.
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :

From sepsis	..	..	..	1
From other causes	..	..	..	2

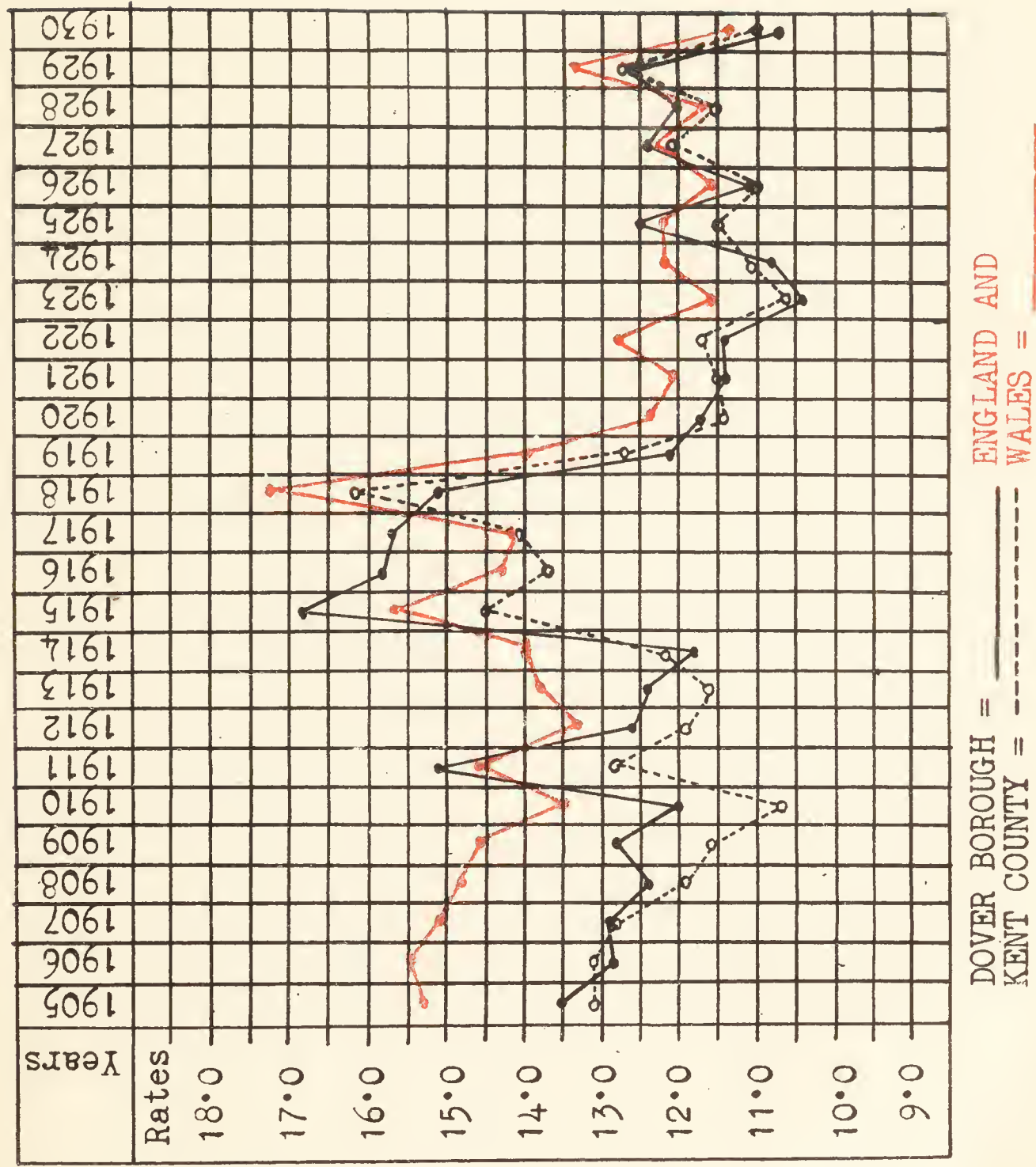
Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	..	..	..	38
Illegitimate	..	..	..	76
Total Infant Mortality				= 40.72

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	nil
Whooping-cough (all ages)	..	..	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	nil

The death rate was the lowest recorded since 1923. In Chart "A" will be found the death rates for Dover, Kent County and England and Wales for the last 26 years, from which it will be seen that the local rate has been below that for England and Wales during 19 years, but above that for the County during 17 years of the period. Cancer and tuberculosis are two adverse factors, and data concerning these diseases are given in Charts "B" and "C" in succeeding pages.

Rates per 1,000 of Population.



Year.	Population Estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the Borough.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO BOROUGH.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett				Of Non-resi- dents regis- tered in the Borough.	Of residents not registered in the Borough.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1920	41408	1105	1117	26.9	495	11.9	34	24	85	76.1	485	11.7
1921	39995	930	978	24.4	463	11.6	30	26	57	58.3	459	11.5
1922	40390	801	829	20.5	471	11.7	30	20	44	53.1	461	11.4
1923	40740	846	875	21.5	423	10.4	23	23	44	50.3	423	10.4
1924	Total 43160 Civil 40460	816	848	19.6	440	10.9	29	26	36	42.1	437	10.8
1925	Total 42490 Civil 40460	777	805	18.9	523	12.9	43	28	49	60.9	508	12.5
1926	Total 42460 Civil 39780	734	748	17.61	457	11.4	36	22	51	68.18	443	11.3
1927	Total 41490 Civil 39530	738	778	18.75	487	12.3	36	40	34	43.70	491	12.42
1928	Total 41330 Civil 39580	728	753	18.22	474	11.9	36	38	42	55.77	476	12.02
1929	Total 41920 Civil 39600	632	650	15.50	485	12.2	32	46	38	58.46	499	12.60
Aver- age	Total 41538 Civil 40194	—	838	20.17	471	11.7	32	29	48	57.27	468	11.64
1930	Total 41920 Civil 39600	676	663	15.81	417	10.55	24	33	27	40.72	426	10.75

Year 1930. Years.
Males. Females. Total. 1929. 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925.

**Deaths of Infants under
one year of age**

Total	15	12	27	38	42	34	51	49
Illegitimate	3	—	3	1	7	3	1	5
No. of Uncertified deaths ..	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	8
No. of Inquests	14	17	31	29	24	17	30	27
Certified by Coroner after P.M. (no Inquest) ..	14	9	23	18	9	—	—	—
Total Births—live ..	326	337	663	650	753	778	748	1117
Legitimate	310	314	624	614	702	735	720	1066
Illegitimate	16	23	39	36	51	43	28	51

(4) Mortality in Relation to Season 1930 :—

			Total num- ber of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January	..	..	41	12.4	2	36
February	..	..	36	10.9	2	36
March	..	..	41	12.4	2	36
April	..	..	51	15.4	1	18
May	..	..	32	9.6	1	18
June	..	..	23	6.9	2	36
July	..	..	35	10.6	2	36
August	..	..	36	10.9	3	54
September		..	21	6.3	2	36
October	..	..	38	11.5	—	—
November	..	..	35	10.6	6	108
December		..	37	11.2	4	72
Total			426	10.7	27	40.7

(5) Ward and Age Distribution of Deaths, 1930 :—

Age Groups.	Wards.						Total.
	River.	Castle.	Barton.	St. Bartholomew's.	Town and Pier.	Hougham.	
Under 1 year ..	7	4	3	4	7	2	27
1 and under 5 ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	5
5 do. 15 ..	2	—	—	1	5	—	8
15 do. 25 ..	7	3	1	3	5	2	21
25 do. 65 ..	21	22	28	28	29	26	154
65 and upwards	24	45	31	37	47	27	211
All ages ...	62	75	63	74	94	58	426

(6) **Cancer :** The mortality from malignant disease equalled 1.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1930—a slight decrease.

In Chart “ B ” is shown the local rates in comparison with the records for Kent County and England and Wales generally. The local mortality from this cause has shown a decline during the last five years, and is now below the rates for the County and the country as a whole.

The local age incidence and parts of the body affected have been analysed in the appended tables.

CANCER DEATHS, 1923-1930.

Percentage of these in each of 7 Age-Groups, compared with percentage in same Age-Groups for England and Wales, 1920 & 1929.

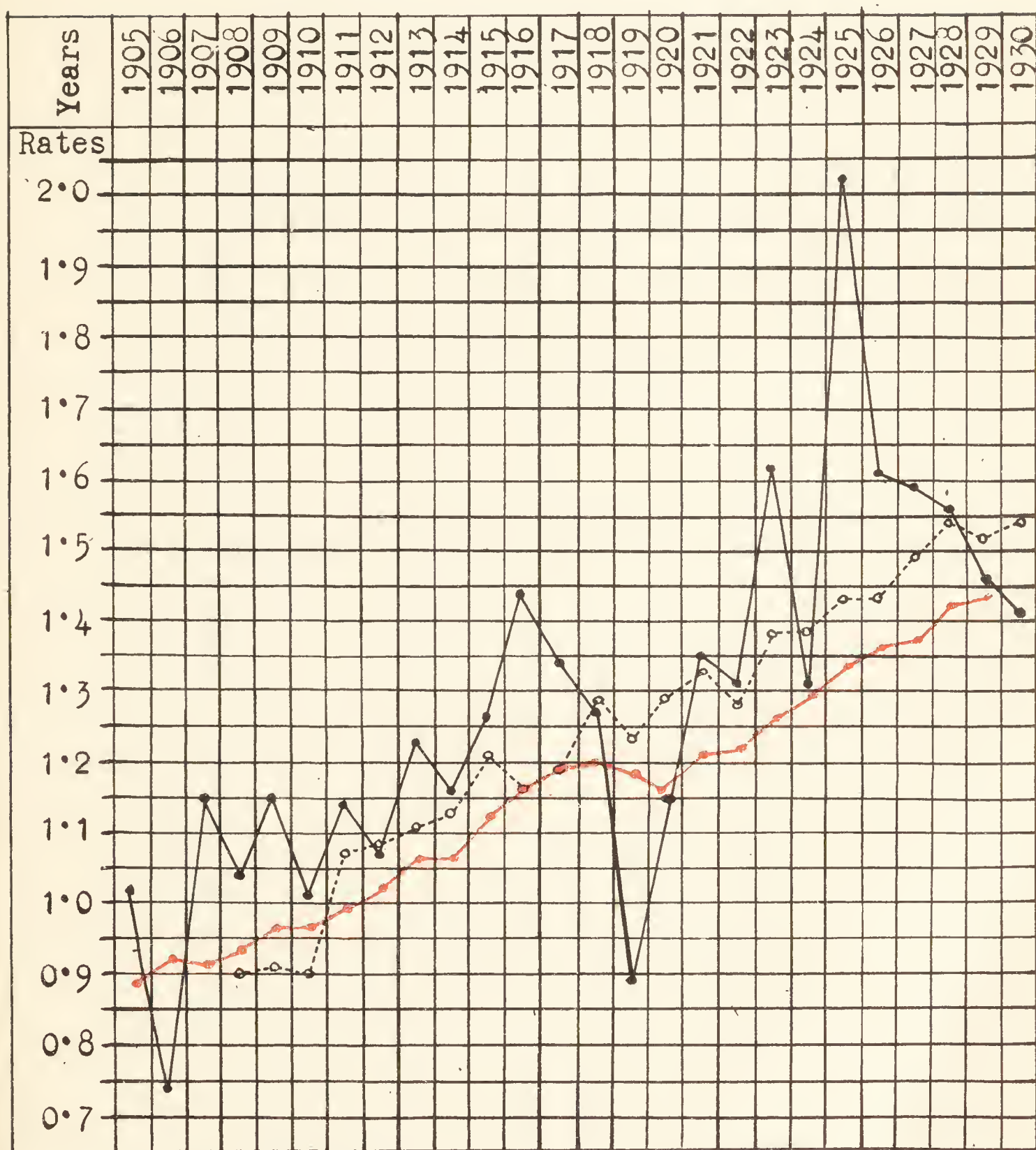
FEMALES.									
Age— Years.	DOVER BOROUGH.							England and Wales.	
	Age— Years.	Average 1920/25 (inc.)	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1920	1929
0—5	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.1
5—15	5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.1
15—25	15—25	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.2
25—45	25—45	3.8	10.8	3.2	8.1	3.4	1.8	5.96	4.7
45—65	45—65	22.5	17.2	23.8	21.0	22.4	23.2	25.79	23.2
65—75	65—75	15.7	17.2	14.3	21.0	10.3	17.8	14.28	15.4
75 and upwards	75 and upwards	13.0	9.4	11.1	12.9	13.8	10.7	8.47	9.9

MALES.

Age— Years.	DOVER BOROUGH.							England and Wales.	
	Average 1920/25 (inc.)	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1920	1929	
0—5	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	0.12	0.1	
5—15	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.1	
15—25	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.3	
25—45	1.7	—	3.2	—	5.2	5.3	3.06	2.5	
45—65	19.6	21.9	15.9	17.7	17.2	16.1	22.05	20.3	
65—75	13.1	10.8	14.3	14.5	17.2	14.3	13.57	15.4	
75 and upwards	8.9	12.5	14.3	4.8	8.6	10.7	5.71	7.5	

Chart: B. C A N C E R

Crude Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.



DOVER BOROUGH = _____
 KENT COUNTY = - - - - -

ENGLAND AND WALES = _____

CANCER DEATHS.—LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.

Years.	Buccal Cavity.		Stomach Liver, etc.		Peritoneum Intestines.		Female Genital Organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	
1920	2	—	3	5	5	4	12		4		1	1	6	4	M. 17 F. 30
1921	2	1	14	9	6	4	3		7		1	1	3	3	26 28
1922	3	—	16	4	8	9	5		3		1	—	1	3	29 24
1923	3	—	8	15	6	2	14		9		3	—	5	1	25 41
1924	2	—	6	9	3	9	7		5		—	—	10	2	21 32
1925	3	1	16	17	9	8	4		8		4	—	9	3	41 41
1926	10	—	11	13	3	4	9		6		—	1	5	2	29 35
1927	5	—	17	9	3	9	6		7		—	—	5	2	30 33
1928	4	—	8	11	5	8	7		7		2	1	4	5	23 39
1929	5	—	7	11	8	7	3		4		—	—	9	4	29 29
1930	3	—	8	9	7	9	2		6		2	—	6	4	26 30

Part II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Staff :

(a) Medical :

- *A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *J. A. G. KEDDIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *A. R. FISHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surg. Capt. R.N. (Ret.). Part time. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

(b) Others :

- *Mr. R. W. A. PRYER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.
- *Mr. J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- *Mr. A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- THOMAS CLYDE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. Part time. Veterinary Inspector.
- E. M. HAWKINS, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.
- *Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss A. C. BROWN, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss E. M. CASTLE, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss F. S. PACKARD, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.
- *Miss D. HENSON, General Training. Part time. Assistant Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.
- Miss E. HARRIS, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.
- Miss V. THOMAS, General and Fever Training. Whole time. Sister, Isolation Hospital.
- *Mr. P. K. HOGBIN. Whole time. Chief Clerk.
- Mr. C. N. AUSTEN. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.
- Miss M. MANT. Whole time. Junior Clerk.
- * Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

2. Nursing in the Home :

(a) **General :** There is no provision by the Local Authority for general nursing in the home. Parochial nurses, supported by voluntary funds, are available in some of the parishes.

There is a 'Town Nurses' Association, supported by voluntary contributions, from which nurses are sent to aid poor persons on payment of 1d. per week by the assisted persons.

Under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, provision is made for "home helps" to expectant and nursing mothers in case of need.

(b) **Infectious Diseases :** There is no provision for nursing assistance in the home in cases of infectious diseases. All cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases—measles, etc.—are visited by the Health Visiting Staff, who render all assistance and advice possible. In cases of necessity, patients suffering from Measles, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infantile Diarrhoea or Puerperal Fever are treated at the Isolation Hospital.

All cases of notifiable infectious diseases are, unless in exceptional circumstances, accommodated in the Isolation Hospital.

3. **Midwives :** There is no employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives, by the Local Authority.

There are eight midwives practising generally in the Borough, in addition to eleven engaged in public institutions in the Town.

4. National Health Insurance :

5. Poor Law Medical Out-relief :

These two subjects are outside the purview of the Local Authority.

6. **Laboratory Facilities :** The bacteriological examination of swabs from Diphtheria cases and contacts is carried out as a routine practice. The specimens are examined at the County Laboratory at Maidstone, where the examinations are carried out without fee. In times of pressure, specimens are also sent to the Clinical Research Association Laboratory, London.

Total pathological specimens examined at the County

Laboratory during the year 1889

Results.

	No. Submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria—			
From notified cases	631	130	501
From contacts and suspected cases	994	97	897
Enteric Fever	11	4	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	232	94	138
Ringworm of Scalp	11	2	9
Other Specimens ..	10	4	6
Total	1889	331	1558

In addition, 18 Blood Sugar Tests were made in connection with a complicated case in the Tuberculosis pavilion ; 1 portion of Mesentery of Sheep was examined ; while 12 samples of ordinary milk, 3 of pasteurised, 3 of grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested), and 1 specimen of certified milk, were examined bacteriologically. All these investigations were carried out at the County Laboratory.

7. Legislation in Force :

The Adoptive Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force in the Borough are :—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
Baths and Washhouses Acts.
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except Sections 68, 76–80, 82–85, 88, 91 and 94).
Public Health Acts, 1925—Parts II., III., IV., and V.

Orders :

Offensive Trades : Order of Local Government Board, dated 17th November, 1911, under Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of dealer in rags and bones and fish fryer in the Borough to be offensive trades.

Port Sanitary : Dover Port Order, 1922, constituting Dover a Port Sanitary Authority as from 1st October, 1922.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Baths	..	..	..	..	..	1894
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	1872 and 1906
Dangerous Infectious Disorders (Ships)						1914
Employment of Children	..	..	..	..	..	1903 and 1920
Fishmarket, Wholesale	..	..	..	..	..	1907
Good Rule and Government	..	..	..	..	..	1899 and 1904
Nuisances, Prevention of (Snow, filth, etc.)						1859
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	1928
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	1913
Removal of Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	1859
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	1906
Streets and Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	1926
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1897
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	1877

8. Hospital Accommodation :

(A) Infectious Diseases :

(a) The reconstruction of the Isolation Hospital, commenced in 1926, was completed in 1929. The new buildings consist of :—

(1.) (a) **Cubicle Block**—12 beds.—Central duty room, six cubicles on either side, opening on to front verandah. Sanitary annexe at each end of building. Central heating with radiator in each cubicle. Hot and cold water laid on to each cubicle.

(b) **Laundry and Disinfecting Block :—**

(i) Modern electric power plant installed, including hot air drying chamber. Condensed steam provides all hot water required. One laundress and one laundry maid are adequate—replacing from four to six workers in the old hand laundry.

(ii) **Disinfector :** High pressure Manlove, Alliot and Co.'s machine, "M.O." size. This deals with all steam disinfection required for the town, port and rural district.

At the west end of the block, there are bath-rooms for hospital discharge and cleansing station purposes ; and a mortuary at the north-east end.

Central steam boiler supplies laundry, disinfector and baths.

(2.) **Block—18 beds :** Central duty room, two eight-bedded wards and two single-bedded wards with a sanitary annexe at each end of building. Central heating. Hot and cold water laid on to wards and sanitary sections.

(1928)

Block facing south. No verandah at front, but one constructed at back for convenience of administration.

(3.) **Block—16 beds :** Central duty room. One eight-bedded and one six-bedded ward and two single-bedded isolation rooms, one fitted for operative work. Central heating as in other block.

(1929)

Parts 2 and 3 include the necessary new roads to facilitate communication.

The attached reproductions of the plans prepared by the Architect, J. F. Duthoit, Esq., form a valuable record of the reconstruction carried out.

- (b) The hospital now consists of :—
- Block 1—Administration and domestic staff.
 - Block 2—Matron and Nurses.
 - Block 3—Nurses.
 - Block 4—Stores (Old Laundry block).
 - Block 5—Ward—16 beds
 - Block 6—Ward—9 beds
 - Block 7—Cubicles—12 beds
 - Block 8—Ward—18 beds.
 - Block 9—Laundry and Disinfecting Block.
- } 55 beds

Block 6 is the open air Tuberculosis Pavilion, used since the beginning of 1925, by agreement with the Kent County Council, for the treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under the County Tuberculosis Scheme at a fee of £2 7s. 6d. per bed per week.

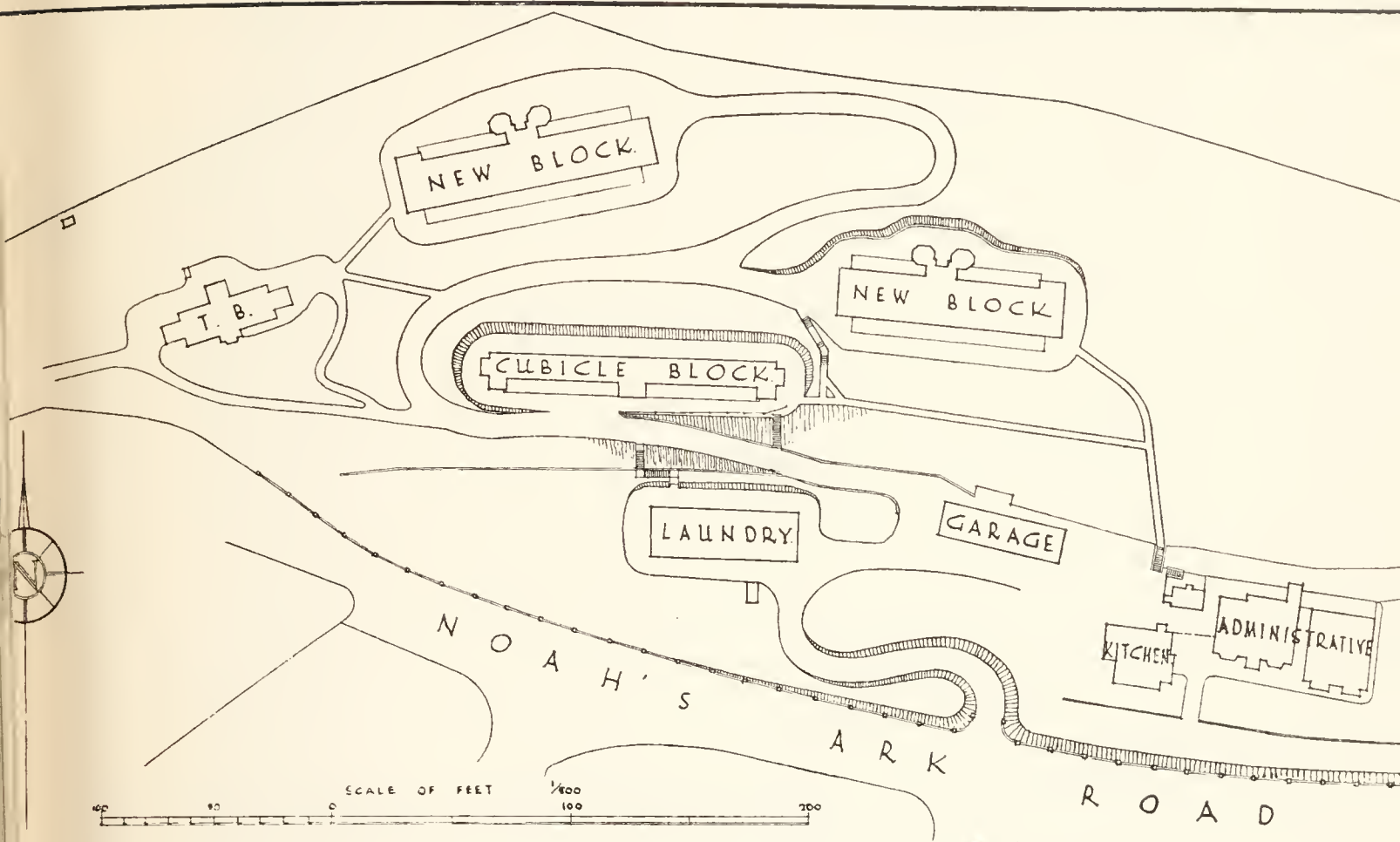
By agreement, the Isolation Hospital is available for cases from the Dover Rural District, and also for military cases in the Garrison.

Small-pox Hospital : This is provided by the Local Authority, and is situated at Poulton in the Dover Rural District, at a distance of 4 miles from Dover Town Hall. The accommodation consists of 20 beds, with ample ground for additional accommodation if necessary. Agreements are in force for the admission of cases from the Dover Rural District and from the Garrison.

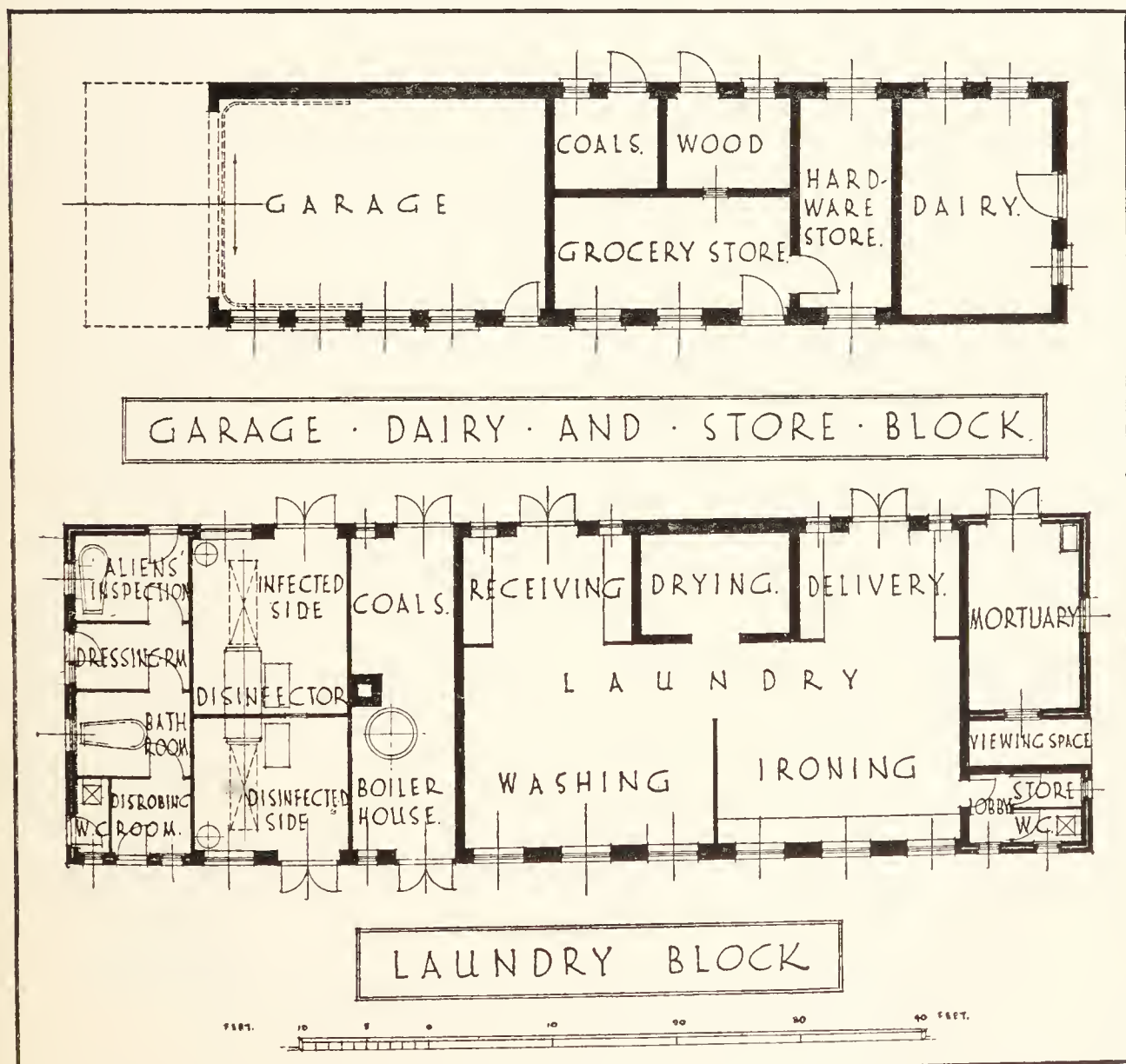
Patients treated in 1930 : The following table records the patients treated in the Isolation Hospital during the year :

PLANS OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

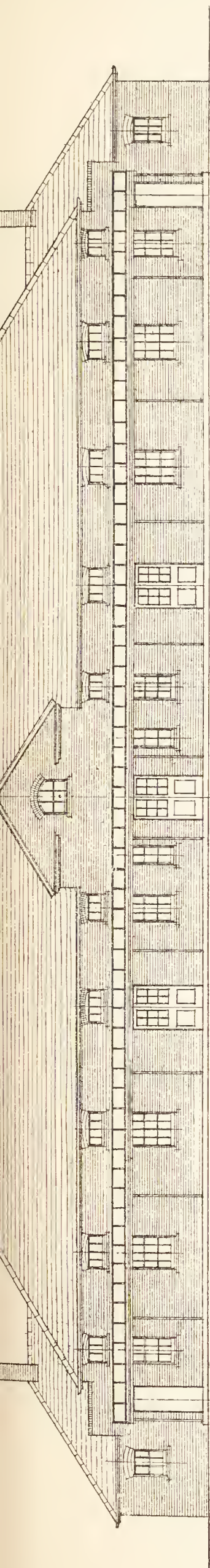
No. 1—Block Plan.



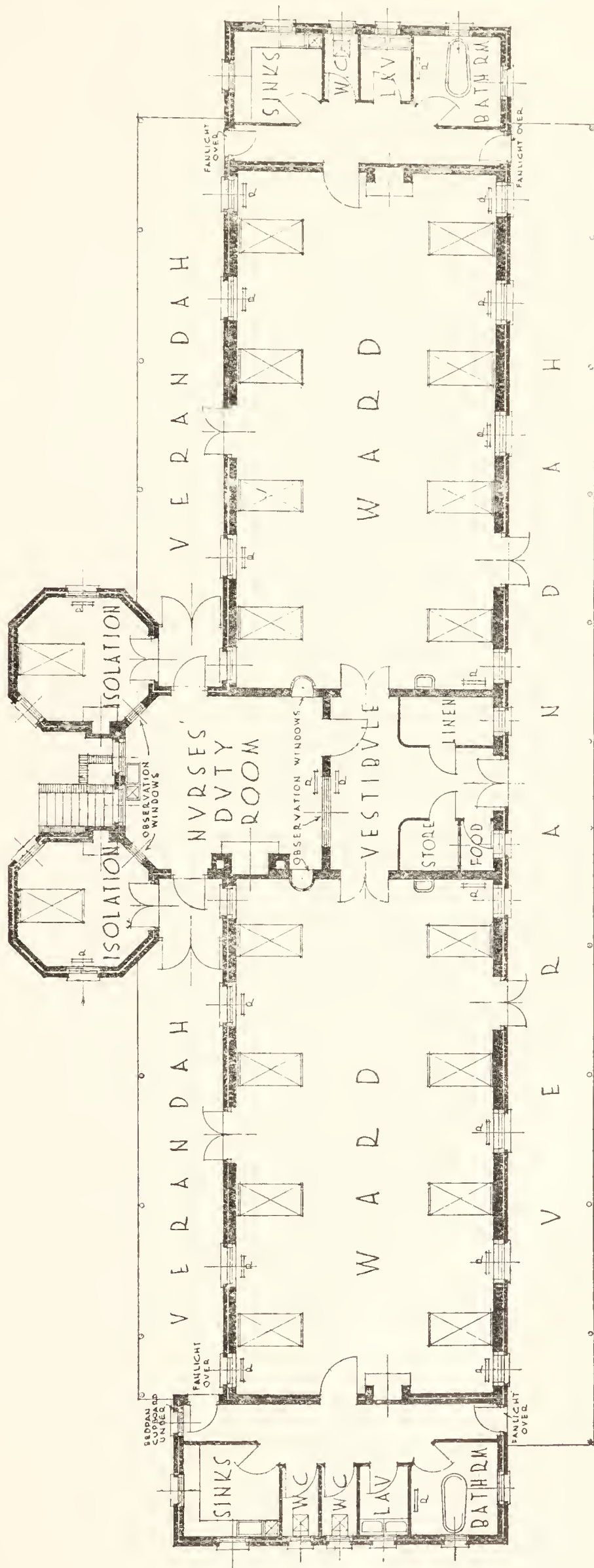
No. 2.



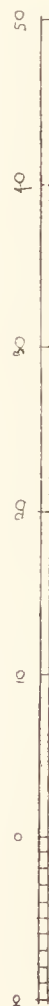
No. 3—18-Bedded Ward.



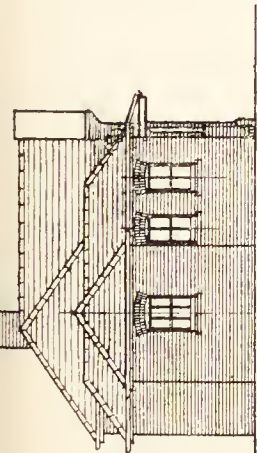
FRONT ELEVATION



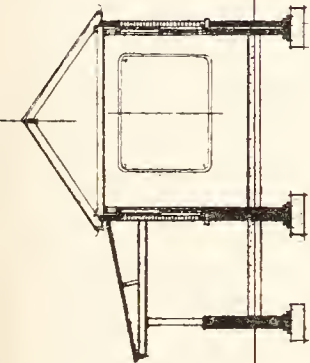
PLAN



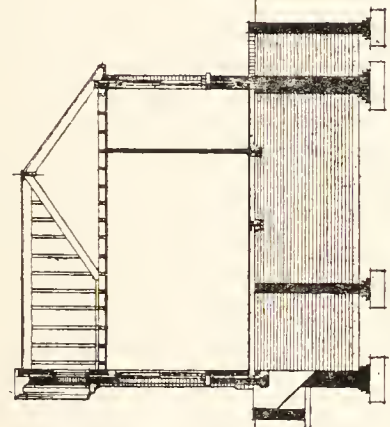
No. 4—12-Bedded Cubicle Ward.



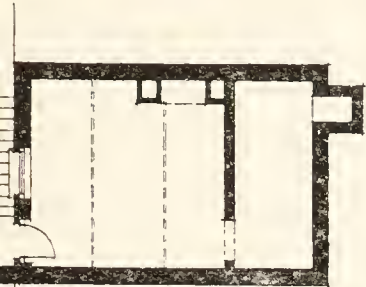
END ELEVATION.



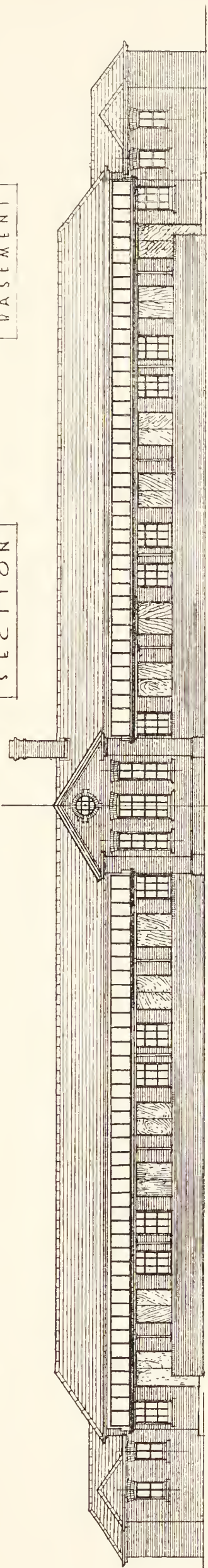
SECTION



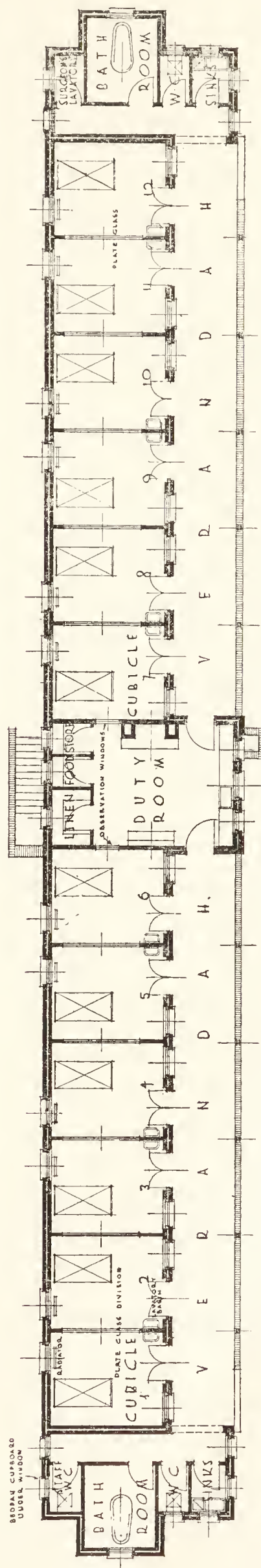
SECTION



BASEMENT



FRONT ELEVATION



P L A N

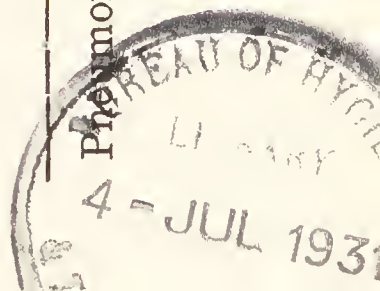
J F DUTHOIT
ARCHITECT
CANTERBURY



ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients Treated during the Year 1930.

Disease.	Category.	In Hospital. 31-12-29.	Admitted in 1930.	Total	Cases Discharged in 1930.	Deaths in 1930.	Remaining in Hospital 31-12-30.	Case Mortality.
Scarlet Fever	Borough	1	36	37	34	-	3	-
	Rural ..	2	6	8	7	-	1	-
	Military	2	16	18	18	-	-	-
Diphtheria	Borough	16	59	75	60	2	13	} 2.5%
	Rural ..	1	1	2	2	-	-	
	Military	-	4	4	4	-	-	
Diphtheria Carriers ..	Borough	1	22	23	21	-	2	-
Observation*	Borough	-	16	16	15	1	-	} 5.5%
	Rural ..	-	1	1	1	-	-	
	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-	
Pneumonia	Borough	-	6	6	6	-	-	-



Puerperal Pyrexia ..	Borough	-	3	3	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	Borough	-	2	2	-	-	-
Chicken-pox ..	Borough	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ..	Borough	-	2	2	-	-	-
Measles ..	Borough	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, K.C.C. ..	Borough Others	2 7	6 11	8 18	3 7	2 5	3 6 } 26.9%
Totals ..		32	194	226	188	10	28 -

* The observation cases were :—

	Borough.	Rural.	Military.
Tonsillitis ..	8	1	-
Mild Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	1
Whooping Cough ..	2	-	-
Bronchitis ..	1	-	-
Laryngitis ..	2	-	-
Meningitis ..	1	-	-
Broncho-Pneumonia..	1	-	-
Dermatitis ..	1	-	-

Summary of Total cases treated during 1930 :

	County.	Borough.	Rural.	Military.	Port.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	—	37	8	18	—	63
Diphtheria	—	75	2	4	—	81
Diphtheria "Carriers "	—	23	—	—	—	23
Observation	—	16	1	1	—	18
Pneumonia	—	6	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	3	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	2	—	—	—	2
Chicken-pox	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	8	—	—	—	26
<hr/>						
	18	174	11	23	—	226
<hr/>						

(B)

Other Hospitals : The Royal Victoria Hospital, supported by voluntary contributions, contains 40 beds, and possesses facilities for X-ray, dental, ophthalmic and orthopædic treatment. The Local Authority, under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, reserve two beds in a maternity ward and two in the general ward, as described in Part VII. of this report. The Authority also makes use of the orthopædic department; and the out-patient department is rented and staffed by them in the afternoons for school clinic purposes.

The Infirmary at the Local Poor Law Institution is under the control of the County Council.

(9) **Maternity and Nursing Homes :** These are dealt with in Part VII.

(10) **Maternal Mortality :** This is also dealt with in Part VII.

(11) **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children :** No provision by Local Authority.

(a) The Dover Preventive and Rescue Association, supported by voluntary subscriptions, affords shelter for suitable cases;

(b) The Dover Gordon Boys' Orphanage and Home, and (c) the Dover Training Home for Orphan Girls, both supported voluntarily, accommodate homeless children.

(12) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives :** This provision is made by the County Council.

(13) Ambulance Facilities for :

(a) **Infectious Cases :** By motor ambulance, provided by Local Authority in 1922, and kept at the Isolation Hospital. The provision of a second motor ambulance is in contemplation.

(b) **Non-Infectious and Accident Cases :** The local Police and St. John Ambulance Brigade have stretchers for non-infectious and accident cases. The St. John Ambulance Brigade secured a new motor ambulance through local efforts in 1929.

(14) Clinics and Treatment Centres :**Maternity and Child Welfare Centre :**

One, at Brook House, Dover, provided by the Local Authority.

Pre-natal and Infant Consultations, supply of fresh milk and dried milk in necessitous cases ; also supply of medicaments.

School Clinic : Treatment Clinic, provided by the Local Education Authority, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover :—

SECTIONS : Minor Ailments Clinic.
 • Ophthalmic Clinic.
 Defects of Nose and Throat Clinic.
 Dental Clinic (Astor Dental Clinic).

An Inspection Clinic is also held twice a week at the Infant Welfare Centre, Brook House, by arrangement with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Provided by the Kent County Council and held at 9, Eastbrook Place, Dover, each Thursday from 10 a.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic :

Provided by the Kent County Council, and held in the Out-patient Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, as follows :

For Men.	Mondays, at 8 p.m.
	Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
For Women.	Mondays, at 8 p.m.
	Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

(15) **Health Propaganda :** The Medical Officer of Health gives frequent “ talks ” to mothers at the Welfare Centre, to members of various women’s organisations, members of the Scout movement, etc. In addition, the Public Health Committee arrange popular lectures annually—that for 1930, dealing with Food, Dietaries, and the Body’s Resistance to Infectious Diseases, and being given by Dr. J. R. Kaye, formerly County Medical Officer, West Riding, Yorkshire.

Part III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for very useful data *re* water, sewers and scavenging.

(1) Water Supply :

The Borough is provided with a pure and constant supply of water from the Council's own works. The Statutory area of supply consists of the Borough of Dover as existing prior to 9th November, 1903. The water is derived from the chalk in the Dover watershed, the main feeders of which are the catchment areas of the Dour, Alkham and Lydden Valleys. The water is drawn from a well at Connaught Road, 200 feet deep, with 2,597 feet of adits, from which 484,741,417 gallons were supplied in 1930.

The pumping station at Connaught Road is equipped with three engines, which have a total delivery of 3,696,000 gallons per diem. The water is collected in two reservoirs ; the capacity of each one is :—

High Reservoir	500,000 gallons (covered)
Low Reservoir	1,000,000 „ „

Samples of the water are analysed regularly by the Public Analyst, with results that prove the water to be of excellent quality.

In addition, an area of 324.764 acres in the Borough is supplied by the East Kent Water Company.

Since 1925 :—

(i) The Corporation mains have been extended to supply the 9 houses referred to in the 1925 report which were formerly supplied by a well ;

(ii) A small booster station has been constructed at Tower Hamlets to afford greater pressure in that area ;

(iii) The whole of the Isolation Hospital buildings have been connected to the town supply, and use of the old well discontinued ;

(iv) Following street widening, and improvements in the quayside area, the mains in the locality have been re-arranged ; and

(v) The main at Elms Vale Road has been extended to the Borough boundary.

(2) Rivers and Streams :

The River Dour flows through the town and reaches the sea through the Docks. Flour and Paper Mills are situated on its course, and certain effluent from the Paper Mill is permitted to

be discharged therein. The bed becomes offensive occasionally by the holding up of the water for trade purposes, or the unauthorised deposit of refuse ; and careful attention is necessary to obviate nuisance. Periodic inspections are carried out, and action taken when necessary.

(3) **Drainage and Sewerage :**

(a) The whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of very small areas on the outskirts of the town.

Separate and combined systems of sewerage are in use in about equal proportions. Where the separate system exists, the storm water is discharged into the River Dour or the sea.

Since 1925, the sewers and surface water drains have been completed on the Astor Avenue Housing Estate ; a sewer at the rear of Camden Crescent has been relaid ; and the sewer and surface water drain at Elms Vale Road have been extended to the Borough Boundary.

(b) The sewage is discharged into the sea, and is pumped to the main outfall by two electrically-driven pumps, and one oil-driven pump at the pumping station in the Pier area. The capacity of the electric pumps is 4,000 gallons and 2,000 gallons per minute, respectively, while the oil-driven pump can deal with 4,000 gallons per minute. Pumping is carried on from two hours before high tide until two hours after.

(4) **Closet Accommodation :**

The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the Borough :—

- (a) Some 9,578 premises with w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;
- (b) Four dwelling-houses with w.c.'s discharging into cesspools ; and
- (c) Thirteen dwelling-houses with pail closets.

(5) **Scavenging :**

The house refuse collection and disposal, together with street sweeping, are under the control of the Borough Surveyor. The five electrically-driven vehicles formerly used have been reduced to two, which will shortly cease running, having reached the end of their useful life. For the time being, hired motor vehicles have been substituted, until the Corporation decide their future policy as to collection and disposal, in the light of the Surveyor's detailed reports on the subject.

House refuse is collected daily in the principal thoroughfares, and thrice weekly in the remainder of the Borough, by direct labour. The refuse is conveyed to a dump outside the Borough, to the west of the centre of the town. A large area of the dump is now grown over.

The whole of the streets are swept by direct labour, and the detritus removed by motor lorry ; while the street gulleys are regularly emptied. The present average weekly tonnage of house refuse and street sweepings collected is :—

House refuse	..	..	..	160 tons.
Street sweepings	..	..	..	17 tons.

The net cost per ton of collection and disposal of house refuse in recent years has been :—

Financial Year.	Collection.		Disposal.		Total.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	£
1926-27 ..	8	7.5	0	9.0	0.4502
1927-28 ..	7	11.3	0	6.2	0.3976
1928-29 ..	8	8.49	0	9.18	0.4286
1929-30 ..	9	5.6	1	1.5	0.4319

The provision of a destructor in a suitable location would, from the public health aspect, be of considerable advantage and would, incidentally, solve the problem of the disposal of unsound meat and other foodstuffs, which reach considerable proportions in the course of each year.

The use of a destructor would help to reduce the nuisance from flies which is complained of at times in an Institution near the present dump.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Mr. Pryer, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Number and Nature of Inspections during year :

Nature.					Inspections and Visits.
Dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	5,952
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	2,263
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	164
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	320
Other places where food is sold or prepared					1,626
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	..	..	..	..	618
Places where animals were kept	..	..	..	..	139
Tents, Vans, Sheds	..	..	..	..	151
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..	..	227
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	27
Schools and Public Institutions	..	..	..	..	177
Infectious disease inquiries	..	..	..	..	293
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	241
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,221
Total					13,422

Number of Notices served during the year :

Nature.					Inspections and Visits
Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	628
Statutory Notices (Housing)	..	..	..	..	32
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	..	..	..	..	139
Statutory Notices (Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	7
Total					806

Result of Service of Notices :

Notices actually served during 1930	..	806
Notices standing over from 1929	..	137
Total	.. ..	943
Total Notices complied with	.. ..	826
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory notices	.. ..	25
Notices standing over at end of 1930	..	92
Total	.. ..	943

Conditions Remedied :

Defective drainage repaired	.. ..	312
Structural repairs executed	.. ..	222
Defective sanitary fittings repaired	..	164
Dangerous structures remedied	.. ..	35
Defective paving repaired	.. ..	117
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc.	..	120
Offensive accumulations removed	..	34
Premises ventilated	.. ..	52
Nuisances from dampness abated	..	143
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	.. ..	9
Overcrowding abated	.. ..	5
Smoke nuisances abated	.. ..	15
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	..	69
Total	.. ..	1,297

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations :

The premises controlled by Bye-laws are :—

Slaughterhouses	.. ..	12
Common Lodging-houses	.. ..	5
Farms where Milk is produced	.. ..	3
Other premises used as Dairies	..	33
Tents and Vans	.. ..	variable

No further progress has been made in regard to Bye-laws for the control of houses let in lodgings, which are badly needed.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	.. ..	4
Fried Fish Shops	.. ..	24

These were regularly inspected and action taken where necessary. There are no Knacker's Yards in the Borough.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :

(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926) :

The registrations standing at the end of the year were :—

<i>Premises.</i>	Premises used as dairies	36
<i>Persons.</i>	Producers of milk	3
	Retail purveyors whose premises are within the Borough	36
	Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	22

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision during the year, and the provisions of the Order were found to be complied with. The unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed bottles were also kept under supervision, and no further action was found necessary.

At the end of the year there were 50 milch cows kept in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses :

Five. These are registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year.

Slaughter Houses :

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the register are :—

Registered	5
Licensed	7
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

Killing also takes place at a Public Institution which is regularly inspected.

Disinfection :

During the year—

440 Rooms in houses were disinfected, and
3 Schools.

Schools :

The control of infectious disease is dealt with in the School Medical Service section of this report. School premises were cleansed and decorated during the year, and the sanitary arrangements kept under supervision.

Bakehouses :

“ Factory ” Bakehouses	14
Workshop do.	35
	<hr/>
	49

of which a factory and two workshops are underground, but conform to the Council's requirements, and are certified.

(c) Factories and Workshops :

Annual statistical return submitted to the Secretary of State :—

(i) Inspection :

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	48	2	—
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	160	2	—
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises) ..	33	3	—
	<hr/> 241	<hr/> 7	

(ii) Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :

	Number of Defects :		Number of Offences	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	20	19	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective)	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	1	—	—
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 22		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(iii) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :

Nil.

(iv) Registered Workshops :

Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.				Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	35
Workshops	..	..	..	182
Workplaces	..	..	..	75
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	292

(v) Outworkers' Lists :

Twenty-one lists were received, referring to 21 Outworkers.

(d) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :

Rodents caught in Town area on birdlime or in traps during 1930 :—

Brown rats	1,793
Mice	940

A number of sewer manholes in the Town and Pier and Castle wards were treated with an arsenical mixture, which was all consumed. An examination of these and other manholes showed that the rat population of the sewers is considerably less than a few years ago, probably due to a number of drainage defects being discovered and remedied, thus curtailing the breeding places of the rodents.

The Clayton fumigating machine was hired by the Military Authorities at the beginning of the year, and the banks at the Dover Castle dealt with under the supervision of the Public Health Staff. This, and the work carried out in the previous year, was so successful that, when a thorough examination of the likely rat haunts on military property was made before rat week, no infestation was found.

There were the usual number of complaints due to the inward migration of rats after the harvest, but nothing to warrant special action.

An inspection of the outlying districts showed that banks, etc., could not be well treated with the Clayton machine until the undergrowth had died away.

Barium biscuits and birdlime to the value of £4 6s. 6d. were sold to the public during the year.

Rat destruction in the Port area is dealt with in Part VIII. of this report.

(e) **Prosecutions :**

The following legal proceedings were instituted by the Department :—

Offence.	Act or Regulations.	Result.
(1) Sale of sausage containing 0.23 % boric acid. (Offence at end of 1929. Proceedings, Jan., 1930.)	P.H. (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.	Fined 10/-.
(2) Sale of Milk 29.7 % deficient in Fat.	Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.	Fined £5 including costs.
(3) Sale of Milk with 18 % extraneous water.	Ditto do.	Fined £2 2s. 0d. and £1 costs.

Part IV.

HOUSING.

1 **General Housing Conditions :** (a) During the War, a great number of the larger houses were used for Service purposes, and these have only in a very few instances reverted to their original occupation by single families. The change in the character of occupation standard is shewn by the following statement :—

Private Families occupying the following number of Rooms.

			1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 & over
Percentage of families										
living in various units										
of occupation :—										
Census of—										
1911	..	..	2.5	4.4	5.7	17.2	31.5	25.6	8.0	5.1
1921	..	..	2.2	5.3	7.8	17.9	31.3	25.1	7.2	3.2

When the 1931 census results are available, it is anticipated that the divergence from the 1911 figures will be yet more marked, as it has become more and more the practice to let the larger houses in flats or tenements.

In many cases, difficulty is experienced in securing adequate sanitary provision for the individual tenants. Bye-laws concerning houses let in lodgings have been under consideration by the Public Health Committee from time to time, but have not taken definite form.

The Housing Committee have devoted much consideration since 1920 to the question of providing houses to relieve the shortage of the smaller type of dwellings in the Borough, and the following statement shews the housing provision by Municipal effort from 1920, until the schemes were completed in November, 1927 :—

COMPLETED HOUSES—ACCOMMODATION.															
SITE.	Cols.	1.	Nature of Scheme.	Date completed.	Number of Houses provided.	General Type of Houses in Total Schemes.		Number of these Houses each containing rooms as in Cols. 8-14.	Parlour.	Living-room.	Combined Kitchen living room.	Kitchen and Scullery combined.	Scullery.	Bathrooms.	No. of bedrooms.
						Non-Parlour.	Parlour.								
			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.

456 293 163 456, of which 14 are 6-roomed habitations
195 are 5-roomed habitations.
231 are 4-roomed habitations.
16 are 3-roomed habitations.

Following the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, a Special Report was presented to the Public Health Committee :—

“ HOUSING ACT, 1930.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ 1. In the return which the Authority have to send to the Ministry of Health before the end of the year, it is necessary to indicate what the Authority's programme with regard to new houses in the Borough will be for the next five years.

“ The Committee will remember that, with regard to four areas in the Town, official representations have been considered by them at various times, but no definite action has yet been taken. I would suggest, therefore, that the programme for the next five years should consist in taking these areas, each one in turn, and considering what action the Authority will take in regard to them.

“ As some years have now elapsed since the houses in these areas were first inspected and reported on, and as the number of persons to be displaced from each house dealt with will form the basis of the new financial arrangements between the Authority and the Ministry, it will, I think, be advisable for the Committee to agree to each area being re-inspected, and, as required in the new Act, the number of persons in each area reported at the time that each one is dealt with seriatim.

“ It will, I think, in some of the areas be advisable also to inspect other adjoining property, to ascertain the condition of such premises before a new representation under the Act of 1930 is submitted.

“ I would suggest that the areas might be taken in the following rotation :—

Mount Pleasant area	in 1931	There may be other small groups of houses which it may be desirable to deal with by representation also.
Finnis's Hill area	in 1932	
Seven Star Street area	in 1933	
Adrian Street area	in 1934	

“ To enable the Authority, however, to give information as to the number of persons in each of these areas before the end of this year, it will be necessary for me to arrange an enumeration by the Inspectors for this purpose.

“ I do not think it will be possible for the Committee to decide whether these areas are ultimately to be dealt with as ' Clearance ' or ' Improvement ' areas, until the suggested full re-inspection of each locality has been carried out.

“ A ' Clearance ' or ' Improvement ' area scheme can only be fully carried out when new housing accommodation has been first provided for the tenants whom it is proposed to displace from the houses dealt with.

“ 2. In addition to insanitary areas, insanitary houses requiring demolition under section 17 of the new Act will, from time to time, be represented to the Committee, and each of these will require very careful consideration, as the Authority can only make demolition orders when they are satisfied that any

individual house is unfit for human habitation, and is not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

“ The Town Clerk advises me that it is not obligatory on the Authority to provide alternative accommodation before enforcing a demolition order.

“ **3. Housing Needs and General Condition of the Housing Problem Locally :** As nine years have now elapsed since the Census was taken, and as very considerable changes have taken effect in local housing circumstances in the interval, I do not think the Authority will be in a position fully to review the housing needs of the Borough on an accurate basis until figures are available after the Census to be taken next year, unless a special Census is taken by the Authority, which would involve considerable expenditure.

“ On thinking the matter over, I came to the conclusion that the best information I could submit to the Committee on this point at present would be an analysis of the information given in the local Dover Blue Book for 1930/31, as to the number of houses occupied, and the number in which more than one family were shewn living.

“ At the Census in 1921, there were 8482 occupied dwellings in the Town, and 346 empty dwellings, and in these tenanted houses some 9351 families lived. Since then, there have been 456 houses built under Corporation Housing Schemes, and 88 by private enterprise up to the end of last year.

“ As to the present-day conditions, an analysis of the local directory gives me the following information :

Ward.	Total Houses.	Houses occupied by one family.	Houses occupied by two or more families.	Total families in (c).	Grand Total families in (a).
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Barton	1533	1450	83	170	1620
Castle	1459	1218	241	597	1815
Hougham	1654	1559	95	212	1771
St. Bart's.	1586	1484	102	214	1698
River	1363	1318	45	93	1411
Town and Pier	1656	1523	133	283	1806
Total	9251	8552	699	1569	10121

“ Comparing the above analysis with the data in 1921—

“ The present position is—

Year.	Occupied Dwellings.	No. of families in these dwellings.
1921	8482	9351
*1930	9251	10121

“ **4. Houses in Multiple Occupation and Types :** As to the 699 houses shewn in the foregoing table, in which two or more families lived, in a great many instances these houses were never intended to be used for the purpose of multiple habitation that has now come about. There are not a great many absolutely self-contained flats with separate entrances from the public street, and in some cases a very considerable number of families are now living in what was originally intended to be a house for one family only.

“ Taking one terrace of 17 large houses, there are some 60 families living therein ; in another street, four houses contain ten families ; while in another terrace, 17 houses are occupied by 39 families. In many of these instances, the separate dwellings occupied do not come under the definition laid down in the Housing Acts of “ houses occupied by persons of the working classes.”

“ Taking on the other hand, three examples of houses sub-let, really in lodgings, to separate families, the position is much more unsatisfactory :—

“ **House ‘ A ’** : Nine separate dwellings (7 occupied) ; the 9 dwellings consist of : 6 one-room dwellings.
2 two-room do.
1 three-room dwelling.

The 7 tenanted are occupied by 18 persons, and the rentals range from 5/6 to 15/- per week.

“ **House ‘ B ’** : Four separate dwellings, consisting of—
3 five-room dwellings.
1 three-room dwelling.

Occupied by 20 people, at rentals varying from 12/6 to 20/-.

“ **House ‘ C ’** : Fourteen separate dwellings (one unoccupied), consisting of—
1 five-room dwelling.
7 four-room dwellings.
5 three room do.
1 one-room dwelling.

Occupied by 65 persons, at rents ranging from 5/6 to 17/-.

“ While in ‘ B ’ and ‘ C ’ there are separate sanitary conveniences provided for each separate occupier, in house ‘ A ’ there are only two conveniences for the use of the nine possible separate families.

“ The lack of bye-laws under the Public Health Act, 1875, dealing with Houses Let in Lodgings, diminishes very considerably the Authority’s power over these unsatisfactory conditions, and I would again recommend that such bye-laws should be adopted.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ A. B. McMASTER,

“ *Medical Officer of Health.*”

*After this Report was prepared, the Rate Collector informed me that, from his records, the data appeared to be in 1930 :—

	Occupied dwellings.		Number of families in dwellings.
Rate Books ..	9587	Voters’ Lists ..	11510

After further consideration of the problem by the Public Health and Housing Committees, the following form of quin-

quennial statement under Section 25 (2) of the 1930 Act, was completed in December for submission to the Minister of Health:—

“ NOTE.—In this table no account is taken of housing accommodation provided by the Council otherwise than under the Act of 1924, or of re-housing accommodation provided for purposes other than those of the Act of 1930.

Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929)	..	41920
Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books)	..	9548
A. Estimated production of houses by the local Authority during the next five years	.. .. .	210
B. Estimated production of new houses of working class type by private enterprise during the next five years:		
(i) with subsidy under the Act of 1924	..	—
(ii) under arrangements made under Section 29 of the Act of 1930	.. .. .	—
(iii) otherwise	.. .. .	75
Total	.. .. .	75
C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (<i>i.e.</i> , the purposes mentioned in E and F)	.. .. .	110
D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (<i>i.e.</i> , new housing)	.. .. .	100
Total	.. .. .	210
E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years—		
(i) in clearance areas		50
(ii) in improvement areas		
(a) for opening the area	.. .. .	—
(b) as unfit houses	.. .. .	—
(iii) individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas	.. .. .	50
Total	.. .. .	100
F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years—		
(i) by any of the processes mentioned in E		460
(ii) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas	.. .. .	30
Total	.. .. .	490

G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years 200 "

(b) (i) Apart from old houses in sections of the Town and Pier and Castle Wards, which were classified in "pink" areas in the Housing Survey of 1919, the general standard of housing is modern and of good type.

(ii) The defects in the unfit houses result either from defective maintenance by the owner, or faulty original construction. Instances are also found of wilful damage by tenants.

(iii) Arrears of rent in some instances also render it difficult for property owners to maintain their houses in proper repair, and in many cases results are only secured after statutory notice.

(c) Number of new houses erected in the Borough by private enterprise :—

1921 to 1925 (inc.)	..	23
1926	.. .. .	6
1927	.. .. .	10
1928	.. .. .	14
1929	.. .. .	35
1930	.. .. .	32

2 Sufficiency of Supply of Houses : The chief housing need in the Borough is the provision of small houses which can be let at a rental which economic conditions will permit tenants to pay. The Housing Committee's programme has already been quoted, but private enterprise would also be of great help. Tenants should also remember that it is their duty to co-operate with owners in keeping the houses in a clean and habitable condition.

3 Overcrowding : Every effort is made to relieve cases which come under observation. In many houses the accommodation is overtaxed, although not to such an extent as to warrant statutory action. The Housing Committee give preference to applicants for Municipal houses who have young families. The economic factor is, however, the most formidable obstacle in the whole problem.

4 Fitness of Houses :

(a) No particular difficulties have been experienced in dealing with houses under the Public Health Acts or Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925. Under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, much more technical accuracy is required, but the ultimate results should be good.

(b) The special report and the Authority's programme already quoted indicate the policy which is hoped to be followed locally.

(c) The water supply is a municipal undertaking, and there appear to be very few instances of absence of internal water supply in houses.

(d) There are no known instances locally of houses without a w.c. or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage.

5 Statistics for the year :

(1) Unfit Dwelling Houses :

Inspection :	Brought forward from 1929.	Originating in 1930.	Standing over at end of 1930.
(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	—	103	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—	103	—
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (including "Insanitary Areas")	72	—	72
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	103	—
(e) Houses where no action was necessary	—	3	—

(2) Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notice :

	Brought forward from 1929.	Originating in 1930.	Standing over at end of 1930.
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	30	68	—

(3) Action under Statutory Powers :

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and section 17 of the Act of 1930 :—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	4	23	10
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(i) By owners	4	13	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—	—	—

	Brought forward from 1929.	Originat- ing in 1930.	Standing over at end of 1930
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—	—	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—			
(i) By owners	—	—	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :			
(a) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—	—	—
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—	—	—
(d) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	—	—
(e) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—	—	—
(f) *Dwelling-houses formerly represented for reconstruction schemes under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925	72	—	72
D — Number of houses owned by the Local Authority distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other powers.			
No houses were built by the Authority during the last two years.			

* It is proposed to re-represent the areas concerned under the Housing Act, 1930, as indicated in the special report already quoted.

(4) **Condensed Analysis of the Year's Work, 1930:****Inspections :**

Unfit houses not remedied in 1929	106
Unfit houses represented in 1930	—
Demolition Orders	—
Unfit houses dealt with under Section 3, 1925 Act, and Section 17, 1930 Act	23
Houses inspected and dealt with by informal notice	78
Houses inspected and dealt with under P.H. Acts ..	—
Houses inspected in 1930 and found fit	3
<hr/>	
Total number of houses dealt with	210
<hr/>	

Action :

Houses demolished	—
Houses rendered fit after Closing Orders	—
Houses rendered fit after Section 3 notices	17
Houses rendered fit after P.H. notices	—
Houses rendered fit after informal notices	98
Houses standing over in old " Insanitary " Areas ..	72
Other houses standing over	23
<hr/>	
Total number of houses dealt with	210
<hr/>	

6. **Unhealthy Areas :** The special report and the Authority's programme, already quoted in this section will indicate the position at the present time.

7. **Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920 :**

One application for a certificate was received during 1930. The house was inspected, a certificate granted, and the defects noted were remedied by the owner.

As enforcement of the Act is not in the hands of the Sanitary Authority, the Authority have directed that, where sanitary defects are found, concurrent action shall be taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts. This action is followed in all cases with good results.

Part V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

(a) **Milk Supply :**

(i) Milk examined bacteriologically for presence of tubercle bacilli and general bacterial content :—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
U.10822	..	21,700	—	—	—
U.10823	..	13,700	—	—	Yes
{ U.10824	..	512,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.10825	..	85,000	—	Yes	Yes
{ U.13229	..	77,000	—	—	—
U.12695*					
	(pus+Tb.)	3,067,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.13226 (pus)	..	143,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.14915	..	63,000	—	—	—
{ U.13228 (pus)	..	1,181,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.14917	..	171,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.13227 (Tb.)**		124,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
{ U.14916	..	188,000	Yes	Yes	Yes

* This was a sample of a “ mixed ” supply coming to a dealer in the Borough. Immediate steps were taken, which ultimately, with the co-operation of the Medical Officers of three counties, resulted in a tubercular cow being found on one of the supply farms in Wiltshire. This, of course, was slaughtered.

** This was a sample from a farm within the Borough, and immediate action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. One cow was detected as tuberculous and slaughtered under the provisions of the Order.

In regard to the other samples showing high bacterial content, *B. Coli*, and in two cases pus, strong representations were made to the farmers concerned, and improvement was subsequently secured.

(ii) **Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :**

As, from the 1st June, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to accept only Grade “ A ” (Tuberculin-Tested) Milk under their orders in connection with their assisted milk scheme, this resulted in an additional number of milk purveyors obtaining licences to retail this grade of milk. The local position in regard to licences at the close of the year was :—

Grade “ A ” (tuberculin tested) Milk	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk.
--------------------------------------	---

Ten retailers licensed to purvey this grade in original sealed containers. (One of these supplies the Isolation Hospital).

Certified Milk	..	Two retailers licensed to supply Certified Milk.
Pasteurised	..	Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised Milk" for milk treated at their local Depots.

No refusals or revocations of licences were necessary during the year.

(iii) Bacteriological examinations of "designated" milk gave the following results :—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	1/100 c.c.	B. Coli present in 1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
U.30560	Certified ..	140	—	—	—
U.12696	Pasteurised	11,200	—	—	—
U.31486	Pasteurised	1,380	—	—	—
U.30561	Pasteurised	2,310	—	—	—
U.29881	Grade "A" (tuberculin tested) ..	22,400	—	—	—
U.29882	Ditto	530	—	—	—
U.14918	Ditto	21,900	—	—	—

(iv) **Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

Two samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. Both were found to comply with the standards fixed for milk fat and total milk solids. The equivalent contents of the tins corresponded with the amounts declared.

The full cream milk contained 9.7 % of fat and 33.5 % of total milk solids ; and the machine-skimmed milk under 0.5 % of fat, and 26.1 % of total milk solids.

(v) **Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

Ten samples were taken. Three were sold as milk foods and the analytical results confirmed the statements made on the tins as to the composition of the contents.

All the samples of dried milk complied with the standard in regard to fat, and also with the equivalent amounts of milk represented on the containers.

The percentage of milk fat varied from 24.4 to 29.8 % in the full cream samples, while the percentage in the single sample of half-cream dried milk was 15.8.

(b) **Meat :**

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :

(i) Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection = 2,172

(ii) **Animals inspected :**

	No.	Unsound.				Sound.		
		Carcases with offal.	Per cent.	Offal only.	Per cent.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
Cattle ..	800	21	2.62	169	21.12	190	610	76.25
Sheep ..	1837	4	0.21	71	3.86	75	1762	95.91
Pigs ..	2045	5	0.24	120	5.86	125	1920	93.88
	4682	30	—	360	—	390	4292	—

(iii) Unsound Meat condemned and destroyed :

Tuberculosis :

			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases (17)	..	6	1	2	14				
	Quarters (3)	..	—	10	1	14				
	Offal (110)	..	1	1	2	18				
Pigs :	Carcases (4)	..	—	4	—	21				
	Offal (62)	..	—	5	1	8				
							8	3	—	19

(The figures in brackets are the number of animals infected.)

Parasitic Diseases :

			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle :	Offal (33)	..	—	4	2	20				
Sheep :	Offal (61)	..	—	2	—	17				
Pigs :	Offal (2)	..	—	—	—	8				
							—	6	3	17

Other Diseases :

			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle :	Carcases (1)	..	—	1	—	7				
	Offal (26)	..	—	3	2	10				
Sheep :	Carcases (4)	..	—	2	1	5				
	Offal (10)	..	—	—	1	26				
Pigs :	Carcases (1)	..	—	1	—	—				
	Offal (56)	..	—	1	3	8				
							—	10	1	—
Total			..	..	..		9	—	1	8

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into force on 1st April, 1925, and the appended table shows the records for the succeeding completed years :—

Year.	Percentage Unsound.						Animals Sound %		
	Carcases %			Offal Only %			Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1926 ..	1.7	0.12	0.54	15.9	2.2	2.3	82.3	97.6	97.1
1927 ..	1.5	0.07	0.49	14.3	2.7	3.3	84.0	97.1	96.1
1928 ..	1.99	0.20	0.59	27.46	8.63	5.21	70.54	91.16	94.18
1929 ..	2.92	0.28	0.52	26.61	7.72	5.81	70.46	91.99	93.66
1930 ..	2.62	0.21	0.24	21.12	3.86	5.86	76.25	95.91	93.88

Animals inspected annually :

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1926	842	2315	2398	5555
1927	842	2558	2218	5618
1928	1005	2941	3009	6955
1929	958	2471	2664	6093
1930	800	1837	2045	4682

Of the cattle and pigs inspected as shown above, the proportion showing tubercular infection was :—

Year.	Cattle.		Pigs.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1926	73	8.66	31	1.29
1927	67	7.95	28	1.26
1928	153	15.22	59	1.96
1929	170	17.74	75	2.81
1930	130	16.25	66	3.22

(iv) **Other Foods :** Articles condemned in consequence of decomposition during 1930 :

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat	—	17	2	19½
Offal	—	1	1	12½
Poultry	—	—	1	12
Fruit	—	—	2	4
Fish	—	10	—	21
Total ..	1	10	—	13

(v) **Disposal of Unsound Meat :** The arrangement was continued of sending all condemned carcasses and parts to the Sheppey Glue Company for utilisation for trade purposes, the offal, which has no trade value from the Company's view-point, being all sent to the Folkestone Corporation incinerator for destruction.

The cost of disposal in 1930 was :—

Cost—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Destruction at incinerator	4	15	0						
Transport charges, collection and dispatch to Folkestone ..	31	1	11						
				35	16	11			

Receipts—

Payment for material consigned to Sheppey Glue Coy.	7	6	6			
Net cost				£28	10	5

(iv) **Legal Proceedings :** See under Part II. (e).

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc. :**

I. Adulteration :

(i) Samples taken :

	Total samples Taken.	Including Samples Taken Informally.
Milk	62	11
Butter	3	
Margarine	1	
Cheese	4	
Shredded suet	5	
Meat	1	
Flour	6	
Baking powder	4	
Sweets	4	
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	2	
Drugs	8	
" Bee Wine "	2	
	102	
Purchased by Agents		26
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery		5

(ii) **Adulterated Samples = 9.**

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives.	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (2) ..	29.7% and 9%	—	—	—
Milk (1) ..	—	18%	—	—
Butter (1) ..	—	0.88%	—	—
Weak Tincture of Iodine (1)	—	—	—	36% excess of Iodine and Potassium Iodide.
Cheese (4) ..	—	—	—	2.1, 2.6, 0.8 and 2.9 grains of Tins per lb.

(iii) **Action :**

(1) Milk 29.7% deficient in Fat.	Legal proceedings recorded under Part II. (e).
(2) Milk 9% deficient in Fat.	Vendor cautioned by order of Public Health Committee.
(3) Milk 18% extraneous water.	Legal proceedings recorded under Part II. (e).
(4) Butter 0.88% excess of water.	Vendor cautioned by order of Public Health Committee.
(5) Weak Tincture of Iodine, 36% excess Iodine and Pot. Iodide.	Ditto do.
(6-9) Cheese : 0.8 to 2.9 grains of Tin per lb. (absorbed from tinfoil wrapping)	Traders requested by Public Health Committee to acquaint manufacturers of result, with a view to adoption of innocuous wrapping.

(iv) **General :** Percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in samples of new milk reported as genuine, averaged 3.72 and 9.03, as compared with 3.57 and 8.86, respectively, in 1929.

(v) The following statement records the results of analyses in previous years :

Milk Samples :

Year.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Samples :				Total percentage of adulterated samples.
		Deficient in fat.	Containing extraneous water.	Containing preservative.	Containing other dele- terious substances.	
Average 1920-25		6.9	3.3	0.4	1.1	11.7
1926	52	(3) 5.7	(7) 13.5	—	—	(10) 19.2
1927	39	(2) 5.1	(2) 5.1	—	—	(4) 10.2
1928	49	(4) 8.2	—	—	—	(4) 8.2
1929	54	(4) 7.4	(3) 5.5	—	—	(7) 12.9
1930	62	(2) 3.2	(1) 1.6	—	—	(3) 4.8
Average 1926-30		5.8	5.1	—	—	10.9

England and Wales, 1929 =

7.8

All Other Samples :

Year.	No. of Samples.	Per cent. containing preservative.	Per cent. with other deleterious substances.	Total percentage of adulterated samples.
Average 1920-25	—	2.1	4.9	7.0
1926	51	—	—	—
1927	56	—	(4) 7.1	(4) 7.1
1928	40	—	—	—
1929	48	(1) 2.1	—	(1) 2.1
1930	40	—	(6) 15.0	(6) 15.0
Average 1926-30	—	0.4	4.2	4.6

Note.—The figures in brackets are the actual numbers of adulterated samples.

II. Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 :

No offences under these Regulations were detected in the course of the analysis of samples during 1930.

III. Margarine Dealers :

(Section 8, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928).

Wholesale dealers in Margarine are registered in respect to 10 premises in the Borough.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1930.

Part VI. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified:								Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.								Total.	Death Rate per 1000 population		Attack Rate per 1000 population	
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.			1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.		Dover	Eng. & Wales	Dover	Eng. & Wales
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.29		
Diphtheria ..	-	3	4	33	12	7	1	-	60	58	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	0.09	0.05	1.51	1.84		
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	7	24	5	5	-	-	41	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	1.03	2.76		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.05	0.07		
Continued Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Puerperal Fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.06		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.14		
Pneumonia ..	1	1	5	2	4	8	4	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	†6	0.40†	-	-		
Erysipelas ..	1	-	-	-	2	5	1	6	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.37	0.45		
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Neonatorum ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tuberculosis :																							
(a) Pulmonary :																							
Males ..	-	-	-	3	7	11	7	-	28	6**	-	-	4	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Females ..	-	-	-	6	6	9	2	-	23	-	-	1	6	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	-	-	-	9	13	20	9	-	51	6	-	1	10	15	11	1	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	
(b) Non-Pulmonary																							
Males ..	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Females ..	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total ..	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	-	12	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	
Grand Total ..	8	5	18	69	39	53	18	6	216	107	2	-	1	2	11	19	15	3	53	-	-	-	

† Based on total pneumonia deaths of notified and non-notified cases=16
**6 Borough cases; 11 other cases were admitted under K.C.C. scheme.
† Pneumonia deaths shown here are those of notified cases only.
See deaths too small to give a rate of 0.005 per 1,000.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS.

	Barton.		Castle.		Hougham.		River.		St. Bart's.		Town and Pier.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	6	—	5	—	11	—	9	—	7	—	3	—	41	—
Diphtheria	7	—	8	—	19	—	6	1	12	1	8	—	60	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	6	1	9	3	4	1	1	—	5	1	25	*6
Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	5	1	3	—	15	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	5	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	8	6	8	8	4	5	10	9	5	4	16	6	51	38
„ Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	2	3	—	12	5

* Deaths of notified cases only.

3. Causes of Sickness :

Scarlet Fever, 1930 = 41 Cases.

Attack rate per 1,000 of population = 1.03

Death-rate per 1,000 of population = nil

Attack rate per 1,000 of population
in England and Wales = 2.76

The incidence of the disease in previous years was :—

Year: average 1920-25 (inc.)	Cases Notified.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population
	72	0.01	1.79
1926	69	nil	1.73
1927	109	nil	2.75
1928	110	nil	2.78
1929	72	nil	1.82

Hospital Treatment : In the last few annual reports the influence of the serum treatment of scarlet fever cases in reducing the average stay in the Isolation Hospital has been dealt with in detail.

Up to 1925, it had been one's routine practice to use in acute cases an anti-streptococcal serum (scarlatina), or the polyvalent streptococcal serum.

The following tables record the data continued to the end of 1930 :—

TABLE A.

Year.	Average number of Days in Hospital.				ALL CASES.	
	RECOVERY CASES ONLY.				Including Deaths.	
	Treated with Serum. No. of Cases.	Days.	Treated without Serum. No. of Cases.	Days.	Total Cases.	Days.
1921 ..	20	42.60	98	38.58	118	39.26
1922 ..	16	46.62	40	40.42	56	42.19
1923 ..	20	44.60	15	43.86	36	43.30
1924 ..	28	42.76	32	39.34	60	40.90
1925 ..	12	49.83	24	40.41	36	43.55
1926 ..	10	40.80	44	34.63	54	35.77

In 1926, one began testing the new serum with the result that the average stay in hospital was 35 days, while for the last four years the results are :—

	Total Cases.	Average Days in Hospital.
1927	112	27
1928	105	26
1929	87	23
1930	58	26

It will be noted that these averages are for all cases admitted, but serum is only given to those patients who still have a rash on admission, or if the rash is gone, who still have a temperature.

One realizes that the numbers admitted to hospital are small, but they are always about 87 % of all the cases in the area which the hospital serves (a combined population of about 49,850).

TABLE B.

		Treated with Polyvalent Serum.		Treated with New Serum.			Treated without Serum.			
		1927.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
1.	Cases treated ..	1	61	85	76	54	50	20	11	4
2.	No. with compli- cations ..	—	21	12	13	12	25	2	3	1
	Average days in hospital ..	—	32.6	34.3	30.5	35.5	31.8	35.0	44.7	55
3.	No. with no com- plications ..	—	40	73	63	42	25	18	8	3
	Average days in hospital ..	—	21.7	23.7	21.5	22.45	25.6	30.1	22.9	22.7

Diphtheria, 1930 = 60 Cases : 2 Deaths.

Attack rate per 1,000 of population = 1.51

Death-rate per 1,000 of population = 0.05

Attack rate per 1,000 of population
in England and Wales = 1.84

The records for previous years are :—

Year : average 1920-25 (inc.)	Cases Notified. 60	Deaths. 4	Death Rate per 1,000 of population. 0.11	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population. 1.48
1926 ..	19	—	—	0.48
1927 ..	55	4	0.10	1.39
1928 ..	75	7	0.17	1.89
1929 ..	106	4	0.10	2.67

Hospital Treatment : The records in this respect have been brought up to the end of 1930, and afford interesting data :

Year.	Average number of Days in Hospital.				"Carriers" :	
	Recovery Cases.		Total Clinical Cases.		Number.	Days.
	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.		
1921 ..	81	36.33	88	34.39	8	21.37
1922 ..	46	29.56	53	25.90	1	47.00
1923 ..	33	29.39	33	29.39	11	31.45
1924 ..	16	18.87	16	18.87	2	12.00
1925 ..	14	33.07	16	29.93	2	36.50
1926 ..	23	45.60	23	45.60	3	51.00
1927 ..	51	48.76	54	48.01	9	36.77
1928 ..	87	37.46	91	35.97	27	26.37
1929 ..	115	31.89	119	31.01	38	36.71
1930 ..	62	30.23	64	28.85	22	35.29

Diphtheria antitoxin is given to all clinical cases admitted to the Hospital, and the average number of units used per case was :—

Year:	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Units :	15,000	12,000	13,000	9,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	16,000	12,000

Dr. Keddie, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has kindly analysed the 1929 and 1930 local records of scarlet fever and diphtheria hospital cases, and so enabled one to bring the survey up-to-date.

Immunisation against Diphtheria : The Schick test is used as a routine for all members of the Hospital staff, and has also been commenced in regard to school children and those under school age. This work was only inaugurated in December of 1930, and interesting data will be available for the 1931 report. The position at the end of December is given in the School Medical Service section of this report.

Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid), 1930
= 2 (paratyphoid) cases.

Attack rate per 1,000 of population	=	0.05
Death-rate	=	nil
Attack rate per 1,000 of population in England and Wales	=	0.07

For previous years the records are :—

Year average. 1920-25 (inc.).		Cases Notified. 13	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population. 0.01	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population. 0.32
1926	..	—	—	—
1927	..	—	—	—
1928	..	—	—	—
1929	..	2	—	0.05

Small-pox.

There were no cases in 1930. During the period 1920-30 (inclusive) only one case has been notified locally, this occurring in 1921, and proving fatal.

The attack rate for England and Wales in 1930 was :—
0.29 per 1,000 living.

Measles.

No deaths from measles were recorded in the Borough in 1930. The arrangement was continued whereby Head Teachers of Elementary Schools reported cases or suspected cases to the Department.

The records for previous years were :—

Year : average. 1920-25 (inc.)		Deaths. 3	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population. 0.09
1926	.. ..	1	0.02
1927	.. ..	—	—
1928	.. ..	1	0.02
1929	.. ..	2	0.05

Death-rate, England and Wales, 1930 = 0.10.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

No deaths of infants from this cause occurred during 1930.
In past years the records were :—

Year: average.		Deaths under two years.	Mortality per 1,000 Registered Births.
1920-25 (inc.)		5	5.50
1926	.. ..	2	2.67
1927	.. ..	2	2.57
1928	.. ..	4	5.31
1929	.. ..	4	6.15

Mortality from this cause in England and Wales per 1,000
births at under two years of age in 1930 = 6.0.

Influenza, etc.

The records of mortality from Influenza, Pneumonia and
Bronchitis are :—

Year:		Influenza.		Pneumonia. (All forms.)		Bronchitis.	
		Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of of Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of of Population.
Average. 1920-25 (inc.)		12	0.29	28	0.69	37	0.92
1926	..	8	0.20	24	0.60	31	0.78
1927	..	25	0.63	29	0.73	49	1.24
1928	..	12	0.30	29	0.73	33	0.83
1929	..	10	0.25	30	0.76	33	0.83
1930	..	2	0.05	16	0.40	25	0.63

Death rate from Influenza in England and Wales in 1930
= 0.12.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

No cases of Malaria were reported during 1930. Twenty-
five cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified under the Regu-
lations, of which six ended fatally.

Tuberculosis.

(a) Annual numbers of new cases notified :—

Year: average.		River.	Barton.	St. Bart's.	Castle.	Town and Hougham.		Pier.	Total.
1920-25 (inc.)		11	12	17	17	20	21		101
1926									
Pulmonary	..	8	8	16	19	11	15		77
Non-Pulmonary		3	1	8	3	2	3		20
1927									
Pulmonary	..	6	5	12	13	12	20		68
Non-Pulmonary		5	2	6	1	5	4		23
1928									
Pulmonary	..	10	7	12	5	11	13		58
Non-Pulmonary		4	1	8	2	5	4		24
1929									
Pulmonary	..	14	4	16	13	10	16		73
Non-Pulmonary		2	1	3	3	3	4		16
1930									
Pulmonary	..	10	8	5	8	4	16		51
Non-Pulmonary		2	1	4	1	1	3		12

(b) Records for 1930 :—

Cases on Register.				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a)	Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January, 1930			125	116	26	35
(b)	Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1912 for first time during year	..	..	28	23	7	5
(c)	Cases transferred to Borough during year—Informal Notifications	..	..	4	2	—	—
(d)	Cases removed from Register during year	..	..	31	28	6	12
(e)	Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1930	..	..	126	113	27	28
				239		55	

Of the cases notified during the year, 11 of pulmonary and 4 of non-pulmonary, died before the end of the year.

The special system of tabulation adopted in the department in 1929 was continued and the following analyses of the cases on the register at the close of 1930 record interesting data :—

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/30	Civil Status		Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.	Bed.	Had Sana- torium treatment.	
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		—1	Md.								Sgle.
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	7	—	—	2	5	1	6	—	—
10-15 ..	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	13	—	4	3	7	4	8	6	—
15-20 ..	—	1	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	2	1	1	12	2	1	4	9	5	3	7	—
20-25 ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	3	—	14	3	4	5	9	7	4	8	—
25-35 ..	2	—	3	1	2	6	3	3	1	5	7	18	15	17	4	7	24	12	4	14	—
35-45 ..	1	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	2	5	1	14	3	6	3	2	7	5	3	10	—
45-55 ..	7	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	4	21	1	15	—	1	18	13	1	9	—
55-65 ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	4	1	1	6	2	—	3	—
65+ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	12	2	10	9	6	16	11	8	12	22	18	60	66	47	17	28	6	86	50	29	57

FEMALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/30	Civil Status		Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Exist- ing.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.		Had Sana- torium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		—	Md.					Sgle.	Bed.	
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	1	3	1	2	10	2	6	3
10-15 ..	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	1	3	2	14	1	4	2	17	4	7	6	9
15-20 ..	—	—	1	—	6	5	1	2	1	—	1	17	2	11	3	14	14	9	3	12
20-25 ..	1	—	1	—	2	5	2	2	1	—	1	15	1	11	7	14	14	5	7	9
25-35 ..	—	—	—	4	3	—	4	2	3	5	4	25	7	8	1	13	13	8	—	8
35-45 ..	1	2	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	3	5	18	5	2	4	10	10	8	1	4
45-55 ..	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	—	3	4	4	4	1	2
55-65 ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	7	3	4	1	—	2	1	—	—
65+ ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Total	4	2	5	8	16	13	11	12	12	13	17	113	59	40	39	86	44	25	53	

MALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.											Total at 31/12/30	Civil Status		Tuberculosis of:			Cases in family		House Damp.	Bed-room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.	
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—1		Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.	Exist-ing.	Fatal.					
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	2	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10-15	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	7	—	5	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
20-25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	1	5	3	1	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	—
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	6	6	3	4	27	2	25	12	8	7	2	6	1	11	8	5	10

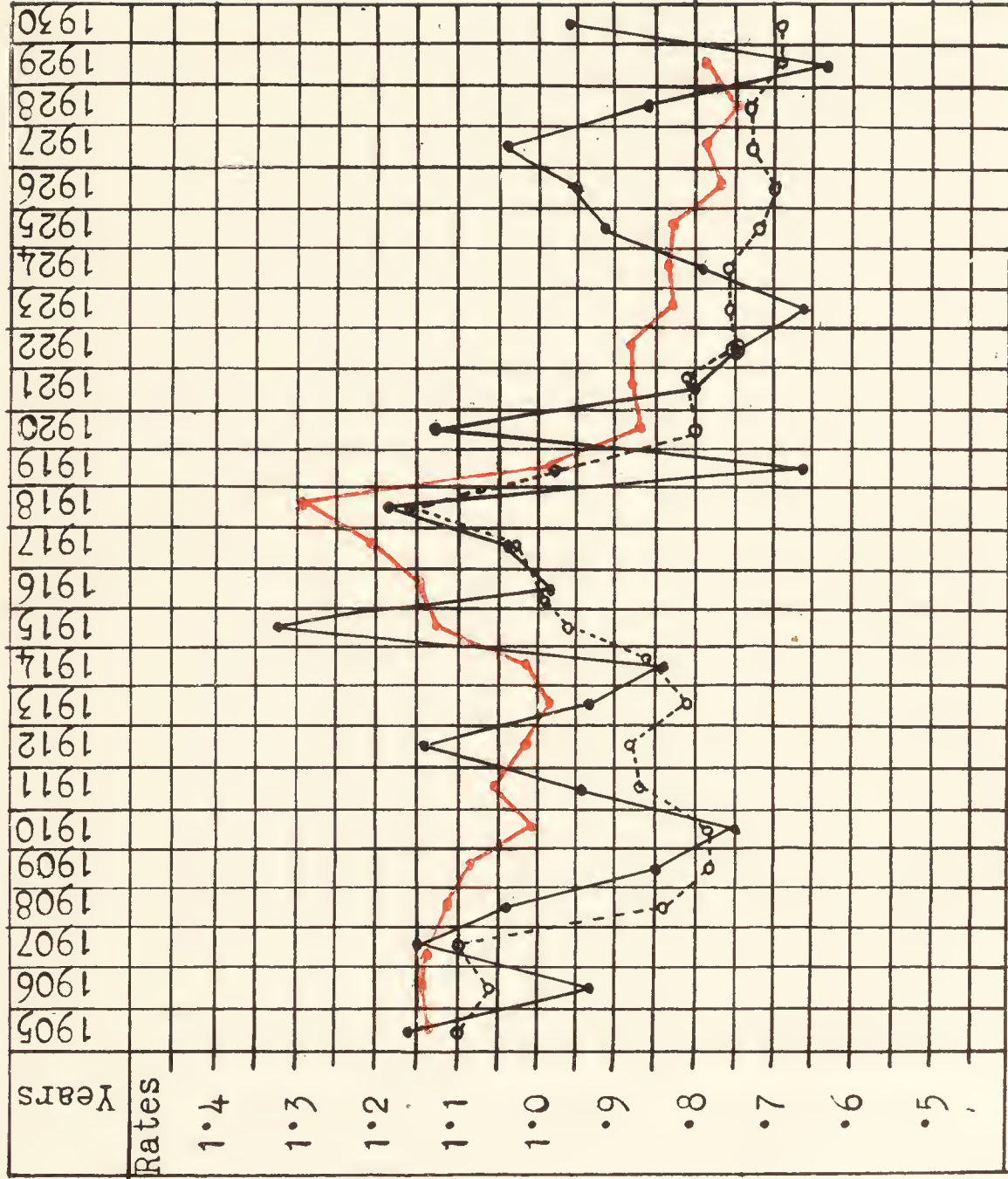
FEMALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/30		Civil Status		Tuberculosis of:			Cases in family Exist- ing.	Fatal.	House Damp.	Bed- room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.	Bed.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—	1	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.							
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	6	—	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
15-20	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	1
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
25-35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	5	7	6	4	28	4	24	8	9	11	—	3	1	12	6	6	12

Chart: PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Crude Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.



DOVER BOROUGH =
 KENT COUNTY =
 ENGLAND AND WALES =

(d) **New Cases and Mortality during 1930 :**

Age Periods. .	New Cases.		All Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0— ..	—	1	—	1
1— ..	—	3	—	1
5— ..	1	1	—	—
10— ..	8	—	1	—
15— ..	2	1	2	—
20— ..	11	—	8	—
25— ..	8	3	10	3
35— ..	12	1	5	—
45— ..	7	—	11	—
55— ..	2	2	—	—
65+ ..	—	—	1	—
Totals	51	12	38	5

(e) **Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis in previous years :—**

Year:	Cases Notified.		Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Average						
1920-25 (inc.) ..	84	18	34	8	0.84	0.21
1926 ..	77	20	38	14	0.95	0.35
1927 ..	68	23	41	10	1.04	0.25
1928 ..	58	24	34	5	0.86	0.12
1929 ..	73	16	25	7	0.63	0.17
1930 ..	51	12	38	5	0.96	0.12

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1930, 6, or 13.3 %, were those of cases not notified in the Borough. Continuous effort is made to ensure a fair standard in the notification of cases, and, in general, the medical practitioners co-operate willingly.

(f) Chart C shows the local, the County, and the England and Wales death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis during the last twenty-six years. The local rate exceeded that for the County in seventeen of these years, and that for England and Wales for ten years of the period.

(g) **Institutional Treatment :** The treatment of *advanced* cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the special block at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the Kent County Council, has been in operation since 1925. The cases admitted since the inception of the scheme have been :—

Year.	Cases.			Deaths.
1925	26			4
1926	13			3
1927	27			4
1928	21			3
1929	27			4
1930	17			7

(h) **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)
Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary in 1930 in regard to any employee in the milk trade.

(i) **Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

No action as to the compulsory removal of any tuberculous patient to hospital was taken during the year.

Part VII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) General Infantile Mortality :

The Infantile Mortality rates in the Borough, and in other parts of the country, in 1930 and previous years were :—

	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	Average 1921-25 (inc.)	Average 1916-20 (inc.)
England and Wales ..	60	74	65	69	70	75	90
Great Towns	64	79	70	71	73	80	95
Smaller Towns (Dover included)	55	69	60	68	67	74	89
Dover	40	58	55	43	68	52	75

(2) The Infantile Mortality rates at various ages, expressed as ratios per 1,000 births, are shown in the following tables :—

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1920 ..	17.9	34.9	17.9	8.9	14.3	76.1
1921 ..	15.3	25.5	12.3	8.2	12.3	58.3
1922 ..	17.0	20.5	10.8	9.6	12.1	53.1
1923 ..	13.7	20.6	10.3	9.1	10.3	50.3
1924 ..	18.9	25.9	3.5	4.7	8.2	42.4
1925 ..	12.4	18.6	12.4	14.9	14.9	60.9
1926 ..	16.0	24.0	16.0	5.3	22.7	68.1
1927 ..	12.8	17.9	8.9	7.7	8.9	43.7
1928 ..	23.7	34.5	6.6	2.6	11.9	55.7
1929 ..	20.0	27.7	6.1	6.1	18.4	58.4
1930 ..	19.6	25.6	1.5	4.5	9.0	40.7

(3) Deaths of Infants under one year from various diseases per 1,000 births :—

	1930		1930.
(1) Erysipelas	1.5	(1) Gastritis	1.5
(1) Tubercular meningitis	1.5	(4) Congenital defects	6.0
(3) Bronchitis	4.5	(13) Premature birth	19.6
(4) Broncho-pneumonia	6.0		

(4) **Stillbirths :** Of the total births registered in 1930, 32 were stillborn. Had all the births been of living children, the birth-rate would have been 16.55. The proportion of stillbirths was 0.76 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.69 in England and Wales.

(5) Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children :

1930.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
	7 days	M.	Congenital defect.
	9 months	M.	Broncho-pneumonia.
	11 months	M.	do. do.

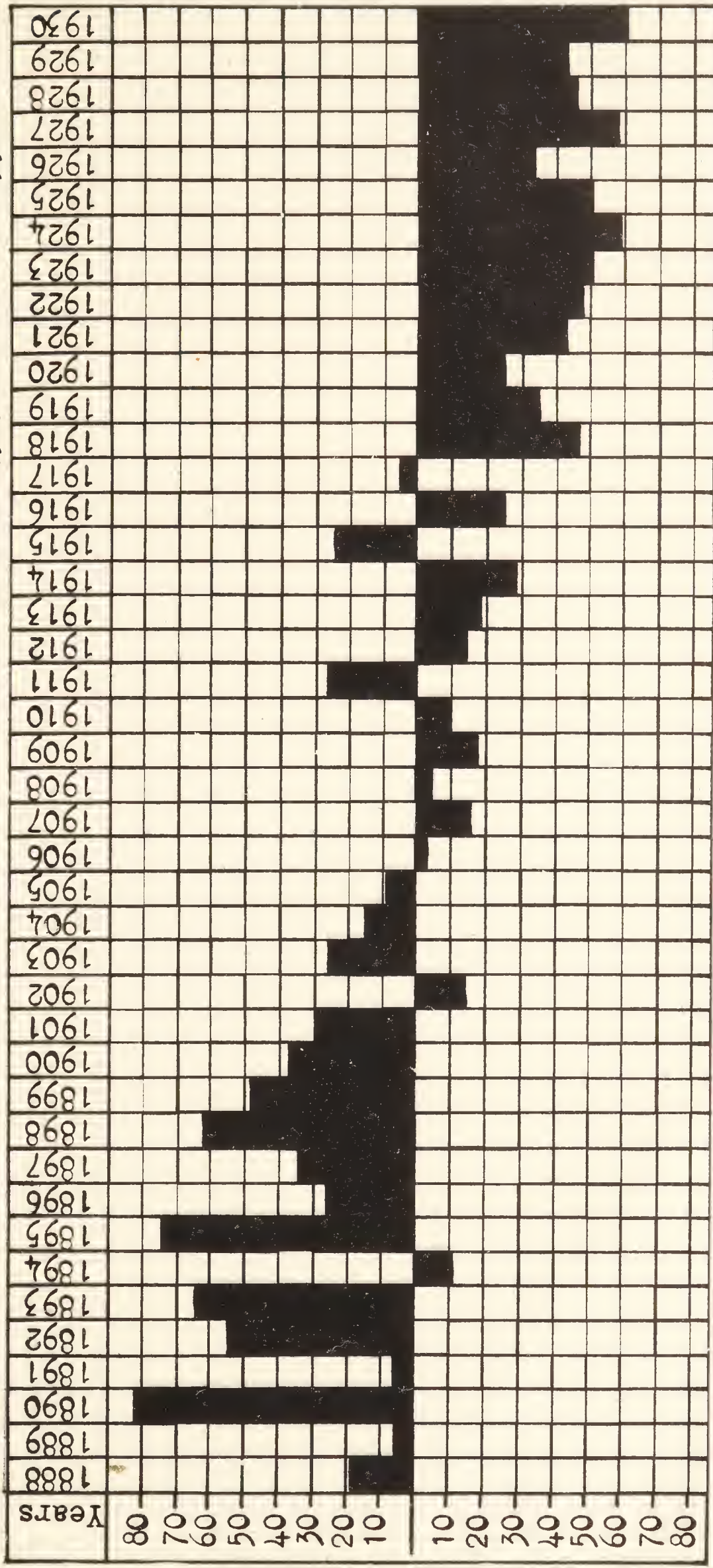
(6) The death-rate per 1,000 births of each class amongst legitimate and illegitimate children is shown below :—

	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	Average 1921-25 (inc.)
Infantile Mortality amongst legitimate children . . .	38	60	49	42	69	49
Infantile Mortality amongst illegitimate children ..	76	27	137	69	35	137

(7) Chart “ D ” shows in graphic form the annual departure from the mean infant mortality for the last 43 years. Since 1905, it has been below the average, except in 1911, when epidemic diarrhoea was very prevalent, in 1915, when measles caused an increase in mortality, and in 1917, when respiratory diseases and convulsions produced an upward trend.

Chart: D. INFANTILE MORTALITY

Diagram showing the Annual Departure from the Mean of the 43 years 1888 - 1930.



Mean Infant Mortality 101 ↑
Rate for the past 43 years

(8) ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH AMONGST BABIES DURING THE LAST 11 YEARS.

	1930. No. %	1929. No. %	1928. No. %	1927. No. %	1926. No. %	1925. No. %	1924. No. %	1923. No. %	1922. No. %	1921. No. %	1920. No. %
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	— —	2 5.2	4 9.5	1 2.9	2 3.9	4 8.2	1 2.8	4 9.1	2 4.5	9 15.8	7 8.2
Respiratory Diseases ..	7 25.9	5 13.1	5 11.9	8 23.5	11 21.5	10 20.4	12 33.3	8 18.2	11 25.0	11 19.3	15 17.6
Premature Birth ..	13 48.1	10 26.3	9 21.4	7 20.6	9 17.6	7 14.3	12 33.3	8 18.2	7 15.9	13 22.8	21 24.7
Debility and Wasting ..	— —	3 7.9	8 19.0	3 8.8	3 5.9	5 10.2	4 11.1	8 18.2	5 11.4	6 10.5	13 15.3
Convulsions ..	— —	1 2.6	1 2.4	2 5.9	2 3.9	1 2.0	3 8.3	1 2.3	4 9.1	8 14.0	4 4.7
Whooping Cough ..	— —	3 7.9	2 4.7	2 5.9	1 1.9	8 16.3	— —	1 2.3	3 6.8	— —	1 1.2
Tubercular Diseases ..	1 3.7	1 2.6	1 2.4	1 2.9	2 3.9	1 2.0	— —	1 2.3	— —	— —	3 3.5
Measles ..	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1.9	2 4.1	— —	— —	1 2.3	— —	1 1.2
Other Causes ..	6 22.2	13 34.2	12 28.6	10 29.4	20 39.2	11 22.4	4 11.1	13 29.5	11 25.0	10 17.5	20 23.5

(9) Maternal Mortality :

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1910	4	1005	not avail-	3.98	—
1911	2	1028	able	1.94	—
1912	4	976	„	4.10	—
1913	2	951	„	2.10	—
1914	6	921	„	6.51	—
1915	3	895	„	3.35	—
1916	4	1018	„	3.93	—
1917	6	868	„	6.91	—
1918	4	793	„	5.04	—
1919	3	917	„	3.27	—
Total	38	9372			
			Average	4.05	
1920	8	1117	26	7.17	7.00
1921	3	932	33	3.22	3.11
1922	3	829	31	3.62	3.49
1923	3	875	18	3.43	3.36
1924	2	848	16	2.36	2.31
1925	1	805	19	1.24	1.21
1926	3	748	27	4.01	3.87
1927	3	778	23	3.84	3.74
1928	2	753	28	2.66	2.56
1929	4	650	22	6.15	5.95
Total	32	8335	243		
			Average	3.84	3.73
1930	3	663	32	4.52	4.31

The causes of the maternal deaths in 1930 were :—

Miscarriage—Pneumonia and pleurisy	..	1
Miscarriage—Anæmia and syncope	..	1
Septicæmia following abortion	.. ..	1

(10) Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

In 1930 and previous years the records were :—

Year.	No. of Cases.		Attack-rate per 1000 registered Births.
Average, 1920–25 (inc.)	13		14.6
1926	..	11	14.7
1927	..	19	24.4
1928	..	24	31.8
1929	..	5	7.7
1930	..	5	7.5

Cases 1930 :

Notified.	Treated :		Vision	Vision	Total	Deaths.
5	At Home.	In Hospital.	Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness.	
5	5*	—	5	—	—	—

* Three cases treated in out-patient Department of Royal Victoria Hospital.

(11) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia :

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during 1930, which ended fatally ; and four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported. The records for previous years are :—

	Average 1920-25 (inc.)	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Puerperal Fever—						
Cases notified	2	1	1	3	3	1
Deaths	1	1	1	2	3	1
	(in 1922)					
Puerperal Pyrexia—						
Cases notified	—	—	3	6	3	4

(12) Notification of Births Act :

(a) Notifications :—

Single living births	..	..	..	627
Twin living births	..	..	..	14
Triplets—living	..	..	..	3
Stillbirths	..	..	..	26
				670

Note : The total *registered* stillbirths corrected for inward and outward transfers were 32.

(b) Births registered by Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) = 663.

(c) Of the notifications received, 86 % were from midwives, and 14 % were from doctors or others.

(d) Births registered by local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of parents' permanent places of residence) = 676. Of these 96 % were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration.

(13) Home Visiting :

Records of Health Visitor's work :—

(a) First visits paid to living children	..	638
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	.. ..	27
		665

(b)	Re-visits—			
(i)	Infants under 1 year	..	1706	
(ii)	Infants 1-5 years	.. ..	3860	
(iii)	Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality		22	
			<hr/>	5588
(c)	Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers	..		287
(d)	Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order	.. ..		81
(e)	Visits <i>re</i> Midwives Act (on behalf of County Council)	.. ..		8
(f)	Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	41	
(g)	Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever	.. ..	3	44
(h)	Visits <i>re</i> Children Act, 1908	.. ..		128
(i)	Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons	.. ..		1
			<hr/>	
	Total	.. ..		6802
			<hr/>	
	Lost Visits	..		609
	Houses Visited	..		2414
			<hr/>	

(14) Welfare Centre :

(A) **Infants Clinic :** The Centre was open three afternoons a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing advice—

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time	315
(ii)	Infants and children who attended last year	356
		<hr/>
	Total on Register	671
		<hr/>

Of this number 428 mothers brought 1 child.

99	„	2 children.
11	„	3 „
3	„	4 „

Total number of mothers = 541.

(iii)	Number of Sessions	.. ..	154
(iv)	Total attendances	.. ..	3542
(v)	Average per Session	.. ..	23

(B) Medical Consultations :

	Number of Sessions	.. ..	52
	Number of cases seen by M.O.	.. ..	482
(a)	New cases for 1930	.. ..	292
(b)	Old cases .. ..	.. ..	190
			<hr/>
	Total Attendances .. ..	.. ..	1134
	Average Attendance per Session	.. ..	22

Disease, etc.				No. of Infants under 1 year.	No. of Children. between 1 and 5 yrs.
1.	Anæmia	..	..	1	3
2.	Congenital defects	..	..	8	—
3.	Dietetic	..	..	30	6
4.	Diseases of—				
	Cardio Vascular System	..		—	1
	Digestive system	..	..	27	17
	Ear	..	..	2	7
	Eye	..	..	19	12
	Genito-Urinary	..	..	2	7
	Nervous system	..	..	—	6
	Nose and Throat	..	..	2	17
	Respiratory system	..		13	26
5.	Hernia	..	..	22	6
6.	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	4	8
7.	Minor Injuries	..	..	1	8
8.	Malnutrition	..	..	4	13
9.	Debility following infectious disease	..	..	1	11
10.	Tuberculosis	..	..	—	1
11.	Measles	..	..	—	1
12.	Nævus	..	..	9	—
13.	Orthopædic	..	..	2	14
14.	Prematurity	..	..	1	—
15.	Phimosis	..	..	29	8
16.	Rheumatism	..	..	—	—
17.	Retarded Physical development			—	5
18.	Rickets	..	..	1	4
19.	Skin diseases	..	..	16	36
20.	Carious teeth	..	..	—	1
21.	Intestinal Parasites	..	..	—	10
22.	Healthy Children	..	..	27	33
Totals				221	261

(C) **Pre-natal Clinic :**

Number of mothers seen by Medical Officer—

New patients	..	..	..	..	51
Old patients	..	..	..	..	29
Total	..	..	..	..	80

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	47
Total Attendances	..	..	..	..	171

Summary of cases seen :—

(a) **Ante-natal :**

No gestation	..	..	..	..	4
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	43
Pregnancy complicated by—					
Dental caries	..	..	..	..	5
Disorders of—					
Digestive system	..	..	..	..	2
Cardio-vascular system	..	..	..	..	14
Genito-Urinary system	..	..	..	..	8
Nervous system	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	78

(b) **Post-natal :**

Disorder of Nervous system	..	..	1
Subinvolution	..	..	1
			<hr/>
			2
			<hr/>

(D) No Mothercraft sessions were held in 1930.

(E) **Home Helps :**

The Ladies' Voluntary Committee inaugurated this section of activity in 1921, and provided all the funds for its support until the financial year 1926/27, since when, the local Authority have contributed £20 per annum to this aspect of the work, the excess expenditure still being defrayed by the Ladies' Committee.

The records since the scheme commenced have been :—

Year.		Total			Mothers helped.
		Amount Spent.			
		£	s.	d.	
1921	..	22	2	0	12
1922	..	18	11	0	14
1923	..	30	8	0	19
1924	..	14	6	0	11
1925	..	20	8	0	15
1926	..	26	17	0	20
1927	..	21	5	0	14
1928	..	32	1	0	21
1929	..	32	4	0	22
1930	..	42	8	0	27

During 1930 :—

1 mother was helped for 1 week.

24 mothers were helped for 2 weeks.

1 mother was helped for 3 weeks and 2 days, and

1 mother was helped for 6 weeks.

The routine procedure under the scheme is :—

(a) The expectant mother makes application to the Senior Health Visitor in charge of the Welfare Centre for a home help during her confinement, and indicates the person she desires to employ.

(b) The Senior Health Visitor then informs the person selected by the mother, and satisfies herself that she is capable of doing the work required.

(c) Home helps paid by the Committee are expected to give at least four hours a day to the cooking and laundry work required by the mother after her confinement. The help also looks after the baby, so far as changing clothing is concerned, between the nurse's visits, and cooks the food for the other children in the house.

(d) If approved, the help is engaged to attend to the above duties for fourteen days, and is paid 14/- per week.

(F) Necessitous Milk Scheme :

(i) (a) As from 1st June, the Committee decided to accept only Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk to be supplied under their orders in connection with the Assisted Milk Scheme.

One large dealer agreed to obtain a bottling licence under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and a certain number of retailers agreed to obtain their supply from this source. Others arranged to obtain their supply from a duly licensed producer outside the Borough. In all, eleven retailers obtained licences from the local Authority to purvey this grade of milk, and all agreed to supply this milk under the Authority's scheme at 2d. per quart above current retail price of ordinary milk.

(b) **Scale :** No free milk supplied under scheme. Cases so necessitous as to need free milk are helped by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee. The scale of income under the Authority's scheme is :—

Weekly income per head of family, after rent deducted.		Cost per quart to Authority (pence).		Applicants pay (pence).	
A.	Under 5/-	..	6	..	2
					(or more, according to retail price)
B.	5/- to 6/-	..	5	..	3
					do.

Dried Milk.	Local Authority.		Applicant.
Under Scale A	..	1/-	.. 6d.
Under Scale B	..	6d.	.. 1/-

(ii) Number of persons supplied each month :—

			Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	..	..	5	15	39	59
February	..	..	6	14	38	58
March	..	..	4	16	40	60
April	..	..	1	12	35	48
May	..	..	3	9	31	43
June	..	..	4	8	38	50
July	..	..	3	8	32	43
August	..	..	3	8	34	45
September	..	..	4	8	35	47
October	..	..	6	11	32	49
November	..	..	5	15	40	60
December	..	..	5	13	43	61

(iii) Analysis of Cases :

Number of individual families assisted	..	102
Number having dried milk in lieu of fresh	..	13

The applications were in respect of—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	..	13
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	..	24
Children under 18 months	..	..	..	..	44
Children 18 months to 3 years	..	..	..	..	36
Children 3 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	6

Families supplied under Scale " A "	..	..	77
Families supplied under Scale " B "	..	..	25
			<hr/>
			102
			<hr/>

The parents of the families assisted were—

Employed	..	..	..	..	..	33
Unemployed	..	..	..	..	..	57
Deserted wives	..	..	..	..	..	2
Widows	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unmarried mothers	..	..	..	..	..	7
						<hr/>
						102
						<hr/>

Families assisted for 12 months	..	..	8
" " " 11 "	..	..	4
" " " 10 "	..	..	2
" " " 9 "	..	..	4
" " " 8 "	..	..	3
" " " 7 "	..	..	1
" " " 6 "	..	..	9
" " " 5 "	..	..	6
" " " 4 "	..	..	8
" " " 3 "	..	..	14
" " " 2 "	..	..	22
" " " 1 "	..	..	21
			<hr/>
			102
			<hr/>

(iv) Quantities supplied :—

		Fresh Milk. 2,069 gals. 2 pints.	Dried Milk. 214 lbs.
Cost to Local Authority	..	£171 18s. 3½d.	£12 19s. 0d.

(v) Comparative Statement of Families assisted and Cost to the Authority :

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Families ..	102	84	107	91	127	108	148	189	244
Cost ..	£184	£112	£127	£117	£153	£147	£184	£315	£401

(16) Maternity Beds Scheme :

Following a special report regarding Maternal Mortality prepared by the Medical Officer of Health in 1924, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee proceeded with the formation of a scheme for the provision of hospital beds for complicated maternity cases.

The Committee entered into an agreement as from 4th June, 1925, with the Royal Victoria Hospital for the use of a small two-bedded ward for complicated maternity cases at a fee of £3 3s. per bed per week when occupied, an extra guinea being charged for two weeks in connection with operative cases requiring an anæsthetic. X-ray examinations are also charged at one guinea.

Subsequently, an additional arrangement was effected for the treatment of certain minor complicated cases in the general wards, at a fee of £2 10s. per week per occupied bed.

(i) **Scope of Scheme :**

(a) Provision in special maternity ward for actual delivery, and cases requiring surgical attention (two beds).

(b) Provision in general ward of beds for pre-natal cases with albuminuria, and early cases of threatened abortion which require surgical treatment (two beds).

(c) Cases of sepsis are admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

(d) Cases amongst unmarried mothers are admitted under the scheme if they are likely to be very complicated cases, requiring major operation at or before term.

(ii) **Conditions of Admission :**

The basis of administration is on the initiation of the family doctor in attendance. On his recommendation, the patient is admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the Committee's liability begins from the date of admission.

The above applies both for the complicated cases and normal cases where the doctor considers that the home conditions are such that a baby cannot be born without undue risk to the mother's recovery.

Any expectant mother attending the ante-natal clinic at the Welfare Centre who is found to require special treatment, is referred back to the midwife who recommended her to the Centre. The midwife is informed of the condition, and advised to give the patient a "medical help" form for a general practitioner, who then, if he so desires, recommends the case for admission to one of the special beds. No patient is referred directly to the Hospital without a medical practitioner first seeing and certifying the case.

(iii) **Fees payable by Patients :** After trial of several income scales as bases of payments by patients, the Committee adopted the following procedure at the close of 1927 :—

The contributions required from patients to be equivalent to the family income per head per week, after rent is deducted, plus £1 from Maternity Benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts in cases where such Benefit is payable. Each case is considered by the Case Sub-Committee on this basis. The arrangement is practical, but the poor circumstances of many of the patients treated creates real difficulty in the collection of fees.

(iv) **Records since 1925 :**

Year.	Cases. treated.	Total days Beds occupied.	Total " Patient Days."	Gross Cost.			Fees from Patients.			Net Cost to Authority.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1925	7	154	208	99	15	0	4	10	0	95	5	0
1926	8	126	151	72	15	0	5	16	0	66	19	0
1927	8	151	241	102	12	0	13	12	8	88	19	4
1928	17	231	311	156	2	6	28	0	2	128	2	4
1929	17	189	252	116	4	4	31	13	2	84	11	2
1930	18	229	364	180	18	0	36	8	0	144	10	0

(v) Details of Cases treated in 1930 :

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	9	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Eclampsia.
2	24	Contracted Pelvis.
3	41	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Albuminuria.
4	12	Unsuitable home conditions (ship).
5	2	Contracted pelvis.
6	47	Normal gestation in patient with valvular heart disease.
7	29	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Eclampsia.
8	2	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Albuminuria.
9	21	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Eclampsia.
10	21	Contracted pelvis.
11	20	Ante - partum hæmorrhage - placenta prævia.
12	21	Ante - partum hæmorrhage - placenta prævia.
13	27	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Albuminuria.
14	19	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Albuminuria.
*15	26	Septic abortion.
16	14	Ante-partum hæmorrhage—Accidental.
17	21	Pyelitis.
18	8	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—Eclampsia.

Patients treated :

Pre-natal = 6.

Maternity cases = 12 = 18 : 17 recovered, *1 died in hospital.

Average stay = 20 days.

In two instances, babies were detained in hospital after the mother's discharge, owing to debility, one for 28 days, and the other for seven days.

Number of foetal deaths :

Stillborn	4
Within 10 days of birth ..	1
	—
	5
	—

(16) Orthopædic Scheme :

At the close of 1927, the Ministry of Health approved the Committee's scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under 5 years of age. The scheme provides for the in-patient treatment of cases in the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, at a cost of £2 per week, or in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, at £2 2s. per week ; massage, etc., in the out-patient Department of the latter institution at a charge of 1s. 6d. per attendance ; the provision of surgical appliances where necessary ; and the payment of travelling expenses in journeys for treatment in necessitous cases.

Contributory payments are secured from parents, where possible, on the basis of the following scale :—

Out-patient Section :

	Income per head, per week after deduction of rent.	Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
(a)	5/- or under ..	Free.	Free.	Free.
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	6d. per week.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Cost.	Free.
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Cost.	Charged.
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	1/- per att.	Full Cost.	Charged.
(e)	Over 15/- ..	1/6 per att.	Full Cost.	Charged.

In-patient Section :

(a)	5/- or under ..	Free.	Free.	Free.
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	2/6 per week.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -Cost.	Free.
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	5/- per week.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Cost.	Charged.
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	10/- per week.	Full Cost.	Charged.
(e)	Over 15/- ..	20/- per week.	Full Cost.	Charged.
(f)	£250 per annum or over.	Full Hospital and other charges.		

The following is a resumé of the cases dealt with under the Scheme since its inception :—

Year.	Children dealt with.	In-Patient.	Out-Patient.	Net cost to Authority.		
				£	s.	d.
1928	9	3	6	57	9	0
1929	11	3	8	41	5	4

The details concerning the cases in 1930 are :—

	Out-patient Treatment.		In-patient Treatment.	Cost to Authority.		
	Children.	Attendances.	Total days treated.	£	s.	d.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	9	137	—	10	5	6
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital, London	3	—	358	95	16	4
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital, Lon- don (convalescent home section at 8s. per wk.)	1	—	84	4	16	0
Out-patient treatment, Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital ..	2	5	—	—	—	—
Provision of Surgical Ap- pliances	1	—	—	1	1	0
Travelling Expenses ..	3	—	—	2	4	6
Actual children concerned	12	Gross Cost ..		114	3	4
		Receipts from parents		18	8	2
		Net Cost		£95	15	2

(17) Infant Protection :

Under section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of supervising the care of infants to whom the provisions of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, apply, was transferred to the Local Authority as from 1st April, 1930.

The records for the year are :—

(a) **Persons receiving Infants :**

Number of Foster-parents on Register during 1930 ..	37
Number with one or more children at end of year ..	26
Number disapproved during 1930	2
Number on Register, but without children at end of year	9

(b) **Infants :**

Number of children on Register during the year ..	46
Number removed during the year	15
Number on Register at end of year	31

(c) Visits by Health Visitors	128
---------------------------------------	-----

(18) **Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927 :**

Under Section 9 (2) of this Act, the Kent County Council have delegated their powers to the Dover Town Council, so far as this Borough is concerned.

The following Homes were registered by the Town Council up to the end of the year :—

Number.	Character :—			
	Maternity Home.	General Medical and Surgical.	Combined Maternity and General.	Accommodation Patients.
1	1	—	—	1
2	1	—	—	4
4	—	—	1	7
7	—	1	—	3
9	—	—	1	2
10	—	1	—	4
6	2	2	2	21

Two Homes were voluntarily closed during the year, and one fresh Home registered.

The Royal Victoria Hospital and the Coleman Convalescent Home, were granted certificates of exemption from registration.

Inspection is carried out by your Medical Officer, suitable records are maintained, and standard registers, in regard to patients, etc., have been supplied. Local Bye-laws under the Act were approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd October, 1928.

Part VIII.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE A.

1. (i) Amount of Shipping entering Port during 1929 :

H.M. Collector of Customs has kindly supplied details of the number of ships entering the Port, and their tonnage.

The continual courtesy of H.M. Collector and his staff (especially the Waterguard) considerably facilitated the work in the Port Sanitary area.

	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number Reported to be Defec-tive.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspectors.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	2963	2136181	—	88	1	1	—
Motor	39	16963	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	18	2099	—	12	1	1	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3020	2155243	—	100	2	2	—
Coastwise :							
Steamers	352	146835	—	72	—	—	—
Motor	64	7901	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	271	18308	—	176	1	1	—
Fishing	No re	records kept	—	1	—	—	—
Total	687	173044	—	249	1	1	—
Grand total	3707	2328287	—	349	3	3	—

Year.	Foreign.		Vessels entering Port.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1925	2909	1,888,407	1094	154,120	4003	2,042,527
1926	2436	1,633,758	346	73,277	2782	1,707,035
1927	2527	1,557,973	474	114,800	3001	1,672,773
1928	2421	1,588,496	529	121,216	2950	1,709,712
1929	3009	1,924,901	588	153,547	3597	2,078,448
1930	3020	2,155,243	687	173,044	3707	2,328,287

2. Character of Trade of Port :

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1930 :

No. of Passengers.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Including Transmigrants as below
Inwards :						
Calais/Dover	}	183000	68159	..	477005	836
Boulogne/Dover						
*Ostend/Dover	..	220114	..			
By Liners	..	171	—			
Motor-carrying Service	..	5447	—			
Seaplanes	..	114	—			
<hr/>						
Outwards :						
Dover/Calais	}	180774	67737	—	469652	—
Dover/Boulogne						
*Dover/Ostend	..	214108	—			
By Liners	..	837	176			
Motor-carrying Service	..	5915	—			
Seaplanes	..	43	—			

* It has not been possible to obtain a classification of passengers by these vessels.

Countries from which passengers principally arrive : France and Belgium.

(b) Cargo Traffic :

- (i) **Imports :** Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports.
Total value of imports in Dover Custom Division in 1928 = £16,013,631.
- (ii) **Exports :** (a) *Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom :* Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods, etc.
(b) *Imported Merchandise :* Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports.
Total value of all exports from Dover Custom Division in 1928 = £10,214,198.
- (iii) *Countries with which Port principally trades :* France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden.
- (iv) *Coastwise traffic with :* London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blythe.

3. Source of Water Supply :

- (a) For the Port : Dover Corporation mains.
(b) For shipping : " " "
(c) Number of water boats : Nil.

4. Infectious Diseases :

(1) Detection of Infectious Disease :

All passengers reaching the Port are subjected to a rapid medical inspection as they proceed through the barriers. Those showing any indication of sickness are detained for full examination.

(2) **Arrival of Vessels from Infected Ports :** The arrival of such vessels is notified to the Port Sanitary Authority by H.M. Customs. The Customs Officers are supplied with lists of infected ports at periodic intervals, from which they obtain the necessary information to enable them to take this action.

(3) **Boarding of Vessels :** Vessels arriving from infected ports, which are found by the Customs Officers to have a clean bill of health, are not given pratique until a Medical Officer has been aboard. Boarding is done either by the M.O.H. or the Deputy M.O.H. In some cases the boarding takes place in the Channel, outside the harbour, and in others the vessels are allowed to enter the harbour, and are then boarded.

A motor boat is used for the purpose of boarding vessels, either in the Channel or in the harbour.

(4) **Hospital Accommodation :** Cases of infectious disease are removed from vessels to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. If observation is required, the patient would also be admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

(5) **Disinfection :** Infected quarters are disinfected with formalin spray, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

(6) **Cleansing of Persons :** A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital, and cases are dealt with there as they arise. No need arose for such action in 1930.

(7) **Ambulance Transport :** The motor ambulance from the Isolation Hospital is used for this purpose.

(8) **Venereal Diseases :** Inquiries are made of the Master of each ship, and cases reported are informed of the local arrangements, and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. Clinic.

(9) **Bacteriological Examinations—Rats, etc. :** Rats from infected or suspected ships are sent to the laboratory of the Ministry of Health. Other bacteriological specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone. During 1930 two black rats caught in a grain store on the quayside were sent to the Ministry purely as a precautionary measure. The results were negative.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :

Disease.	No. of Cases during 1930.		Average No.	No of Vessels
	Passengers.	Crew.	of Cases for previous 5 years.	
All Infectious Diseases	nil	nil	1.2	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1930.		Average No.	No. of Vessels
	Passengers.	Crew.	of Cases for previous 5 years.	
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

5. Measures against Rodents :

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :

- (a) **IN SHIPS IN THE PORT :** Ships entering port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats, and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances are sent for bacteriological examination. Very few vessels from infected ports enter Dover harbour. They simply call at port for landing sick persons, and proceed on their journey at once.
- (b) **ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT :** Periodical inspections are made, and, when it appears to be necessary, any dead rats found in quays and warehouses are sent for bacteriological examination.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and the Shore :

Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use where required.

(3) Methods of deratisation of :

- (a) (i) **SHIPS :** Methods of poisoning, adopted by the Southern Railway Company have proved successful in keeping the cross-Channel boats (of which the traffic of the port chiefly consists) comparatively free from rats. The short cross-Channel journeys, and the frequency with which cargoes are discharged, tend to curtail the possibility of rats breeding on board these boats. No vessels discharge at this port after long passages from foreign ports.
- (ii) Under the Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, Dover was approved by the Minister of Health as a port for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates, as from 8th May, 1930. The work commenced in June, 1930, and, up to the end of the year, 21 vessels were subjected to full rat searching inspection, a Deratisation Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. In all but one instance (vessel from Sweden) the vessels were on the cross-Channel services.
- (iii) By the courtesy of the Port of London Authority, the Dover Port Sanitary Authority were enabled to send two of their Sanitary Inspectors at different times for a few days' practical demonstrations and instruction at the Port of London, in inspection and deratisation processes. The information gained proved very valuable, and could not have been secured so effectively, or in such a short space of time, in any other manner.

- (b) **PREMISES IN VICINITY OF DOCKS AND QUAYS :** The local warehouses are used for grain storage, and these are rat-proofed, and cats kept by the firms concerned, to destroy any rats that may gain access. A Clayton fumigating machine is available in the department, and is used at the port whenever special circumstances require its employment. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the port, a travelling party visiting at intervals and using the Cyanogas process where necessary.

The Eastern Dockyard was inspected at intervals and found to be almost clear of rats, there being no food to attract them during the year.

(4) Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore :

Routine sanitary inspection, as Sanitary Inspectors are daily at the port for food inspection purposes. All foreign-going vessels are at once dealt with under the 1929 Regulations.

(5) Rat-proofing :

- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Grain warehouses at this port are rat-proofed.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| (i) In Ships | { | There is no need to further extend this, as development in the Port is not great, and it is not necessary on the regular cross-Channel boats, owing to the circumstances of the port. |
| (ii) On Shore | { | Certain small points were dealt with in the course of rat-searching vessels. |

TABLE E.
Rats Destroyed in 1930.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.			July.			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Total in Year.
Black rats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Brown rats	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21				
Rats examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Rats infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of	Total in Year.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Black rats
Brown rats
Rats examined
Rats infected with Plague

Two black rats found by the proprietors of a grain store were sent to the Department and forwarded to the Ministry of Health Laboratory.

Two black rats found by the proprietors of a grain store were sent to the Department and forwarded to the Ministry of Health Laboratory.

TABLE G.

Particulars relating to Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels arriving in the Port during 1930.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Whether infected or suspected.	Methods of Rat Destruction Employed.	Number of dead rats recovered.	Whether a certificate of Deratisation was issued?	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE H.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels from Plague Infected Ports (other than those included in Table G) arriving in the Port during 1930.

Total Number of Vessels arriving from Plague Infected Ports.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO.2	Number of dead rats recovered	Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of dead rats recovered.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of dead rats recovered.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of rat destruction <i>were</i> not carried out.	Number of fumigation certificates issued on Form "Port II."*			Number of other certificates issued.
								Deratisation.	Exemption.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*As from 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, of 1926. Work was commenced in June, 1930.

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TABLE I.
Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels (other than those included in Tables G and H) and number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels during 1930.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of certificates issued on Form "Port 11."*		Number of other certificates issued.
						Deratisation. 7	Exemption 8	
1	2	3	4	5	6			9
1	Nil (35 Mice)	—	—	—	—	—	21	—

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Individual Vessels. Number inspected during 1930.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	118	—	—	1
Other Nations	45	—	—	2

* See note to Table "H"

7. Food Inspection :

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

	France.			Belgium.			Coastwise.		
	Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Fruit, Vegetables									
and Nuts ..	827	13	56	190	11	56	—	—	—
Preserved Fruits	833	5	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast	362	2	—	386	1	56	—	—	—
Eggs	422	17	56	25	17	56	—	—	—
Confectionery ..	83	12	28	—	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry	24	7	56	279	9	56	—	—	—
Rabbits	25	3	28	147	11	28	—	—	—
Mushrooms ..	9	16	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truffles	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	244	—	28	—	2	28	—	—	—
Shrimps	1	6	—	124	19	56	—	—	—
Preserved Meat	2	13	100	8	16	56	—	—	—
Fish	6	5	56	7	10	—	—	—	—
Oysters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Grain	893	—	—	—	—	—	16694	—	—
Shellfish	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese	62	19	84	—	2	56	—	—	—
Mustard	—	11	84	—	—	28	—	—	—
Olive Oil.. ..	64	14	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caviare	—	—	—	—	3	28	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Vanilla Beans ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate	26	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	3904	13	44	1172	8	84	16694	—	—

Also 4376 tons of grain from Germany.

Annual Amounts of Foodstuffs examined at Port :—

Year.	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	No. of Cargoes.
1925 ..	26505	15	103	1691
1926 ..	30748	2	57	1749
1927 ..	26578	7	47	1928
1928 ..	26031	5	105	1795
1929 ..	23852	13	41	1592
1930 ..	26147	2	16	1707

The following were condemned as unfit for human food, and destroyed :

	tons	cwt.	lbs.
Poultry	—	—	84

The number of vessels concerned in carrying the foodstuffs examined each month was:

				Actual No. of Vessels engaged in traffic.	Number of occasions these vessels entered Port.
January	..	..	..	15	141
February	..	..	..	19	125
March	..	..	..	24	147.
April	..	..	..	19	143
May	..	..	..	26	164
June	..	..	..	19	140
July	..	..	..	22	153
August	..	..	..	30	149
September		..	..	27	152
October	..	..	..	26	140
November		..	..	22	122
December		..	..	27	131
No. of Cargoes examined					1707

(2) **Shellfish:** There are no layings within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

(3) Samples of Food Examined:

Date.	Sample.	Result.	Remarks.
Apr. 29	Meat Pies	No evidence of added Preservative.	Sampled in transit.
Nov. 4	Wheat Flour ..	do.	do.
Nov. 9	Cooked Sweetbreads	Sample contained very slight trace of Formaldehyde (not amounting to 1 part per million) in parts.	do.
„ 16	Cooked Sweetbreads	No evidence of added Preservative.	do.

No bacteriological examinations of foodstuffs were carried out during the year.

8. Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930 :

From 30th May, 1930, when these Regulations came into operation, until the end of 1930, 8 notices of prohibition were issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

In one instance the bird was destroyed at the port ; in 6 cases the birds were re-exported, and in the remaining case the birds concerned were allowed to proceed in special circumstances with the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

By the co-operation of the Southern Railway Company, passengers were in general warned before embarking with parrots at the French and Belgian Channel ports, and in this way, disappointment to passengers at British ports was avoided as much as possible.

9. **Aliens Order, 1919-20 :** The arrangements locally are carried out in accordance with the Instructions to Medical Inspectors, issued by the Ministry of Health.

In April, in view of the additional passenger service run by Messrs. Townsend Bros., Ltd., between Calais and the Eastern Arm in Dover Harbour, the arrangements for medical inspection of aliens described in previous reports had to be varied by the appointment of a part-time Medical Inspector and a part-time Nurse to assist in the work. The service was in operation from April to October, and, as well as passengers, motor cars were carried as freight. A seaplane service from Calais to Dover also carried passengers during the summer season.

The following is a record of the work of medical inspection during 1930 :—

Aliens landing at Port of Dover	Total.	Med. Inspd.	Non-Med. Inspd.	Med. Exmnd.	Certificates.				Clean- sing.	Disease
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
Temporary Residents :										
Visitors	68509	67429	229	851	4	10	9	1	—	—
Business Visitors	24834	24808	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic	3104	3100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Seamen	463	461	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Permanent Residents :										
Returning Residents	15535	15521	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Min. Lab. Permits :										
Males	1357	1033	1	323	—	3	5	—	—	—
Females	1765	719	—	1046	—	4	3	—	—	—
Children	59	40	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants :										
Males	378	121	—	257	—	2	2	—	—	—
Females	429	147*	—	284	—	1	6	—	—	—
Children	94	21	—	73	—	2	—	—	—	—
In Transit	9434	9204	24	206	—	8	1	—	—	—
Total	126011	122654*	291	3068	4	30	28	2	—	—
Rejected from all causes										
	360	358*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmigrants ..	836	252	—	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	127207	123264	291	3652	4	30	28	2	—	—

the appended summary of the local meteorological readings for 1930 is available for publication.

Part IX.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.						SUNSHINE.		RAINFALL.		Highest Wind Recorded.	Barometer Monthly Mean.	
	Monthly Mean.	EXTREMES.		MEANS.		Mean Daily Range.	Humidity (Sat. = 100).	Hours.	Days.	Inches.			Duration (Hours.)
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January	45.1	55	33	49	41	7.6	84	48.1	21	2.51	35.3	29.85	
February	40.2	51	29	44	37	7.1	80	98.3	23	1.89	23.8	30.07	
March	43.3	56	29	48	39	9.4	79	133.5	29	2.36	29.8	30.16	
April	48.0	64	35	53	43	9.6	81	150.4	25	1.93	24.7	29.79	
May	52.9	66	40	58	48	10.6	75	173.6	28	3.24	42.2	29.96	
June	59.8	74	43	66	54	11.9	78	246.8	27	1.26	11.9	30.01	
July	61.0	72	50	66	56	9.6	74	190.8	30	3.37	24.4	29.85	
August	62.5	81	51	68	57	10.5	72	233.0	31	3.30	24.7	29.91	
September	59.1	73	47	64	54	10.0	77	138.8	26	3.31	36.5	29.94	
October	53.2	67	37	59	49	9.9	70	143.8	30	1.60	24.7	29.88	
November	47.3	57	27	52	43	9.4	77	76.9	18	5.71	58.2	29.88	
December	42.5	52	28	47	38	8.3	84	41.8	20	2.58	38.0	29.98	
TOTAL	614.9	—	—	674	559	113.9	931	1678.8	308	33.06	374.2	359.28	
MONTHLY MEAN	51.2	—	—	56	47	9.5	78	140.0	26	2.75	31.2	29.94	

Highest Daily Temperature	..	..	81°	28th August.
Lowest Daily Temperature	..	..	27°	5th November.
Lowest Daily Grass Temperature	..	..	25°	5th November.
Highest Barometer Reading	..	..	30.74 ins.	12th November.
Lowest Barometer Reading	..	..	28.89 ins.	1st February.
Heaviest Daily Fall of Rain	..	..	1.29 ins. (in 6.6 hours)	3rd August.
Sunniest Day	..	..	14.9 hrs., 6th, 7th and 29th	June and 6th July.

PART II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.**

REPORT

ON

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE, 1930.

1. Staff

<i>School Medical Officer</i>	..	DR. A. B. McMASTER
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist</i>	..	DR. T. J. NICHOLL
<i>Other Specialist Officers—</i>		
<i>Surgeon</i>	.. ..	DR. C. H. ADAMSON
<i>Anaesthetist</i>	.. ..	DR. W. B. LAIRD
<i>Radiologist</i>	.. ..	Surg.-Com. A. C. RUSACK, R.N. (ret.).
<i>Dental Surgeon</i>	.. ..	MR. F. CONSTANT, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses and Health Visitors (combined duties)</i>		Miss E. BARKER Miss A. C. BROWN Miss F. GRAY Miss E. M. CASTLE
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	Mr. B. MIDDLEBROOK

2. Co-ordination

The correlation of the work of the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare was continued as in previous years.

3. School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—All the school departments were thoroughly cleansed, and re-decorations carried out where necessary during the summer. No structural alterations were effected during the year, but the roofing of the cloakroom at Barton Road Infants' Council was renewed.

(b) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The new school in Astor Avenue described in the 1929 report, is used to its full capacity, and additional accommodation will be required to meet the needs of the area.

(c) School Accommodation and Average Attendance for year ending 31st March, 1930 :—

School.	Department.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
DOVER R.C.	Mixed ..	135	118
	Infants' ..	67	58
BARTON ROAD COUNCIL	Boys' ..	420	392
	Girls' ..	352	281
	Infants' ..	290	252
BUCKLAND C.E. ..	Girls' ..	278	175
	Infants' ..	250	213
CHARLTON C.E.	Boys' ..	200	165
	Girls' ..	164	126
	Infants' ..	187	125
CHRIST CHURCH C.E. ..	Boys' ..	175	150
„ (Belgrave Rd.)	Infants' ..	224	140
RIVER COUNCIL	Mixed ..	223	151
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C.E.	Boys' ..	305	268
	Girls' ..	181	179
	Infants' ..	205	163
ST. JAMES' C.E.	Boys' ..	164	158
	Girls' ..	151	131
	Infants' ..	164	154
ST. MARTIN'S COUNCIL ..	Boys' ..	356	284
	Girls' ..	392	307
ST. MARY'S C.E.	Boys' ..	488	327
	Girls' ..	173	163
	Infants' ..	189	182
HOLY TRINITY C.E. ..	Boys' ..	193	140
	Girls' ..	160	126
PIER COUNCIL	Infants' ..	176	131
ASTOR AVENUE COUNCIL	Girls' ..	320	250
		1930 =	6582
			5309

4. Medical Inspection

(a) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS AT SCHOOLS: Dr. Nicholl visited the schools on 100 occasions, for special and routine inspections.

Of those in average attendance, some 1,537 were inspected as routine cases—*i.e.*, 28.9% of the total number.

(b) It will be of interest here to consider the appended tabular statement of the number of routine inspections since 1920, with the annual percentages of children found at those inspections to require medical treatment. The large proportion in 1920, when the work was taken over and re-organised, has been followed by a gratifying reduction, and, although the percentages in the latter portion of the series fluctuate slightly year by year, the results attained by steady and careful work compare very favourably with the percentage for England and Wales in 1929.

Routine Inspections :—

Year.	Entrants.	Intermediates.	Leavers.	Total	Children requiring Treatment.	Per Cent.
1920 ..	690	453	445	1588	851	53.5
1921 ..	765	1079	569	2413	619	25.6
1922 ..	711	941	909	2561	902	35.2
1923 ..	644	812	815	2271	339	14.9
1924 ..	702	712	474	1888	251	13.3
1925 ..	858	615	606	2079	206	9.9
1926 ..	819	532	604	1955	175	8.9
1927 ..	649	469	558	1676	172	10.2
1928 ..	776	716	536	2028	180	8.8
1929 ..	631	745	531	1907	194	10.1
Average	724	707	605	2036	389	19.1
1930 ..	530	574	433	1537	190	12.3

England and Wales

1929 ..	632346	633888	461998	1728232	361145	20.8
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INSPECTION CLINIC.—This is held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House. The children examined during 1930 numbered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special examinations	287	321	608
Inspections for school attendance purposes	84	81	165
	<u>371</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>773</u>

Children seen at the Inspection Clinic and subsequently treated at the School Clinic have been classified under the latter section.

The 165 children examined in regard to school attendance were convalescing from various infections, or were contacts. The conditions were :—

No. of children.		No. of children.	
Chicken-pox ..	52	Diphtheria ..	16
Whooping-cough ..	18	Diphtheria contacts	6
Mumps	2	Measles ..	17
Scarlet Fever ..	1	German Measles	25
Scarlet Fever contact	1	Other conditions	27

For some of the children, further exclusion was found to be necessary. These exclusions, together with those on account of contagious skin diseases and other infective conditions, etc., resulted in 910 certificates being issued by the School Medical Officer during 1930.

5. Analysis of the defects found during Medical Inspections of the three "Routine" Groups of Children.

The appended tabular statement shows the percentage of children at the routine inspections needing treatment for the more important defects, compared with the results of previous years :—

		Average. (1920-24 inc.)	1925	Percentage defective each year.			1929	1930
				1926	1927	1928		
(a)	Uncleanliness	..	5.82	5.57	9.54	2.26	2.41	2.40
(b)	Malnutrition	..	0.33	nil	0.05	0.04	0.16	nil
(c)	Tonsils and Adenoids—							
	Operation cases	4.4	1.49	1.53	2.08	1.63	2.94	2.47
	do. do. England and Wales	6.07	5.33	5.46	6.09	6.30	6.68	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands	0.79	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.06
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.29	0.37	0.19
(d)	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18	0.48	0.25	0.59	0.25	0.21	0.39
	Pre-tubercular conditions—							
	(delicate children)	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.44	0.21	nil
(e)	Skin diseases	3.01	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.89	0.57	0.84
(f)	External Eye diseases	0.70	0.48	0.51	0.71	0.59	0.26	0.58
(g)	Defective Vision	8.02	3.65	1.94	3.10	3.35	2.36	3.38
	do. do. London children	9.16	7.3	6.04	8.21	7.84	7.54	—
	do. do. England and Wales	8.35	6.3	6.08	5.57	5.69	5.64	—
	Squint	0.82	0.52	0.66	0.65	0.84	0.58	0.19
	do. England and Wales	1.16	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.87	—
	Defective Hearing and Ear diseases	1.46	1.15	1.22	1.43	0.64	0.89	0.71
(h)	Crippling Defects	0.08	0.09	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(i)	Other Defects—							
	Defective speech	0.26	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Organic Heart disease	0.36	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Anæmia	0.87	0.04	0.35	0.17	0.25	0.10	0.26
	Bronchitis	0.04	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.06
(j)	Nervous affections	0.20	nil	nil	nil	0.04	0.05	nil

CHILDREN NOT PROTECTED BY VACCINATION: The results obtained at inspections in 1930 are compared below with the results previously recorded:—

Year.			Inspections.	Percentage of Children unvaccinated.
1925	..	..	2079	36.7
1926	..	..	1955	38.3
1927	..	..	1676	42.4
1928	..	..	2028	40.0
1929	..	..	1907	39.8
1930	..	..	1537	43.4

An analysis of the records in the three routine inspection groups gives the following results:—

			Percentage of Non-Vaccinated Children:		
Year.			Entrants	Intermediate Group	Leavers
			(5 years)	(8 years)	(12 and over)
1925	..	..	42.2	35.9	30.0
1926	..	..	43.4	39.0	34.1
1927	..	..	50.2	41.1	34.4
1928	..	..	60.1	50.7	30.3
1929	..	..	35.2	47.5	34.3
1930	..	..	39.6	49.5	39.9

That 43.4% of all the children inspected are unprotected against small-pox, causes one to be concerned with the future increase in the total population who will be susceptible to this dangerous disease. Although the type of the disease which has been prevalent in England and Wales for the last few years is mild, these cases would not have occurred had the whole population been fully protected.

6. Infectious Diseases

1. NOTIFIABLE—

(a) DIPHTHERIA.—During 1930, 27 cases of Diphtheria were notified amongst scholars at the elementary schools, as compared with 56 in the previous year. The distribution in the various schools in 1929 and 1930 is shown thus:—

Year 1930.		Year 1929.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
10 Departments had	1	8 departments had	1
1 " "	2	3 " "	2
1 " "	3	3 " "	3
1 " "	12	1 " "	4
16 departments had no cases		2 " "	5
		2 " "	6
		1 " "	7
		9 " "	no cases

A large number of home and school contacts were "swabbed" and positive "carriers" detected were excluded from school. In all, 379 swabbings were taken, of which 30 were positive in regard to the *B. Diphtheriæ*.

SCHICK TESTING : On 25th November, after conference with the Head Teachers, circulars were distributed to all parents through the schools, pointing out the advantages of Schick testing and the immunisation of susceptible children. By the 31st December, consent forms had been received from 907 parents, in relation to 1442 children. Arrangements were made for Dr. Nicholl to take special sessions on four mornings a week.

The work is proceeding actively, and, in the 1931 report, it is hoped to have some interesting data to record.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—In 1930, 19 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst scholars as compared with 26 in 1929. The distribution of the cases was :—

Year 1930.		Year 1929.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
3 departments had	1	9 departments had	1
3 " "	2	7 " "	2
2 " "	3	1 " "	3
1 " "	4	12 " "	no cases
20 " "	no cases		

2. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The arrangements for notification to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, of cases of Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, etc., were continued throughout the year. The distribution of the cases was :—

SCHOOL.		DISEASES.			
		*Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.
BARTON ROAD	Boys'..	14	4	—	—
	Girls'..	4	—	1	—
	Infants'	23	19	1	1
BUCKLAND	Girls'..	4	2	—	—
	Infants'	32	4	1	7
CHARLTON	Boys'..	2	1	2	—
	Girls'..	—	3	—	—
	Infants'	14	17	—	—
CHRIST CHURCH	Boys'..	—	—	—	—
ASTOR AVENUE	Girls'..	—	—	—	—
BELGRAVE ROAD	Infants'	1	2	—	—
ST. PAUL'S	Mixed	1	—	—	—
	Infants'	3	—	1	1
HOLY TRINITY	Boys'..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'..	—	—	—	—
PIER	Infants'	—	—	—	2
ST. BART.'S	Boys'..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'..	1	1	—	—
	Infants'	15	24	1	4
RIVER	Mixed	—	—	—	—
	Infants'	—	—	—	—

SCHOOL.		DISEASES.			
		*Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.
ST. JAMES'	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—
	Infants'	1	—	—	2
ST. MARTIN'S	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—
ST. MARY'S	Boys' ..	—	9	—	—
	Girls' ..	1	—	1	—
	Infants'	14	1	—	—
Totals		130	87	8	17
Cases in 1929 ..		43	19	98	78

* Including German Measles.

3. SCHOOL CLOSURE: It was not found necessary to resort to closure of any of the elementary schools during 1930, nor were any certificates concerning diminished attendance required under the Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 51, Art. 15 (2).

7. The following-up of Children found to be defective

(a) The School Nurses report as follows:—

(1) VISITS.

(a)	Visits to Schools	re Medical Inspection	..	97
(b)	.. ..	re Weighing	.. ..	54
(c)	.. ..	re Personal Hygiene of Children		95
(d)	Visits* to Homes	re Dirty Children	.. ..	100
(e)	.. ..	re Defective Children	..	225
(f)	.. ..	re Dental Defects	.. ..	345
(g)	.. ..	re Throat Swabbing	.. ..	68
(h)	.. ..	re Tuberculosis	.. ..	573
(i)	.. ..	re Whooping Cough	.. ..	36
(j)	.. ..	re Chicken-pox	.. ..	119
(k)	.. ..	re Measles	.. ..	144
(l)	.. ..	re Other Infections	.. ..	34
Total Visits				1,890

(2) WORK AT SCHOOL CLINIC AND CLEANSING STATION—

(a)	Sessions at School Clinic	.. ..	208
(b)	Children bathed for Scabies	.. ..	—
(c)	Children cleansed	.. ..	7

The number of Nurses engaged with clinic work varies from one to three, according to the Clinic time-table and requirements.

The appended table shows the results of the periodical surveys since 1921.

CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOL BY SCHOOL NURSES *re* CLEANLINESS.

Average of Half-Yearly Surveys 1921-25 (inc.)											
		Year 1926.		Year 1927.		Year 1928.		Year 1929.		Year 1930.	
		1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
<i>Number</i>											
Boys	..	2814	2894	2836	2821	921	916	798	844	806	881
Girls	..	2621	2478	2556	2605	2604	2413	2487	2649	2526	2643
<i>Per cent. clean</i>											
Boys	..	96.58	97.84	96.4	97.2	98.7	98.8	96.87	98.35	98.63	96.82
Girls	..	77.02	79.72	86.0	87.95	89.09	90.64	91.52	92.79	90.06	89.33
<i>Per cent. verminous</i>											
Boys	..	3.42	2.16	3.6	2.8	1.3	1.2	3.13	1.65	1.36	3.06
Girls	..	22.98	20.28	14.0	12.05	10.91	9.36	8.48	7.21	9.93	10.66

SUMMARY OF CLEANLINESS STANDARD.

Per cent. of all children found clean	87.7	88.8	91.0	90.0	91.5	92.8	91.7	92.9	92.81	94.14	92.14	91.24
<i>Boys' Departments</i>												
Highest % for cleanliness	4=100	6=100	3=100	4=100	9=100	5=100	3=100	3=100	10=100	4=100
Lowest % for cleanliness	1=74	2=85	1=70	1=83	1=74	1=94	1=87	1=92	1=92	1=92
<i>Girls' Departments</i>												
Highest % for cleanliness	1=98	1=97	1=100	1=100	2=100	3=100	3=100	3=100	3=100	2=100
Lowest % for cleanliness	1=60	1=52	1=70	1=61	1=60	1=64	1=72	1=79	1=79	1=73

8. Medical Treatment

SCHOOL CLINIC SCALE OF FEES FOR TREATMENT.

- (a) Minor Ailment Cases 6d. per week.
- (b) Dental Cases 6d. per week.
- (c) Tonsil and Adenoid operations :—
Weekly Income per head over 5/- .. 2/6 to 15/6 according to income.
- (d) Orthopaedic Cases :

Out-patient section :			Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
(a)	5/- or under	..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	..	6d. per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6	..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/-	..	1/- per att.	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/-	..	1/6 per att.	Full cost	Charged

In-patient section :

(a)	5/- or under	..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	..	2/6 per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6	..	5/- per week	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/-	..	10/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/-	..	20/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(f)	£250 per annum or over		Full Hospital and other charges		

The Clinic was open in the afternoon on 208 occasions, 1,088 children were medically treated, and 2,135 treated at the Dental Clinic, which was open on 349 half-days. In some instances the same child received both forms of treatment.

- (a) The total attendances at the School Clinic were :—

Medical Cases	6,821
---------------	----	----	----	-------

- (b) The total attendances at the Astor Dental Clinic (School Medical Service Section) were :—

Dental Cases	..	..	..	3,356
Total	..	..	..	10,177

The defects for which treatment was given, and the number of children suffering therefrom, are shown below. The analysis deals with defects, and an individual child may be counted a second time if treated for more than one defect :—

A. MINOR AILMENTS: (1) <i>Skin</i> : Ringworm—Scalp ..						3
Body ..						7
Scabies						2
Impetigo						190
Other Skin Diseases						53
Minor Injuries ..						214
(2) Ear Diseases						71
(3) External Eye Diseases ..						56
(4) Miscellaneous Defects ..						293
B. Defects of Vision						203
C. Defects of Nose and Throat						136
D. Dental Defects						2135

Dr. Nicholl, the Assistant School Medical Officer, who is the Physician in charge of the Clinic, and the Oculist, reports on the cases treated as follows:—

A. MINOR AILMENTS—

1. SKIN DISEASES. (a) RINGWORM.

(1) Monthly record of New Cases of Ringworm treated:—

Month.		Boys.	Girls.	Total 1930.	New cases treated in previous years		
					Year		Cases
January	..	—	—	—	1921	..	223
February	..	1	1	2	1922	..	91
March	..	1	—	1	1923	..	37
April	..	1	—	1	1924	..	29
May ..	..	1	2	3	1925	..	19
June	..	—	—	—	1926	..	20
July ..	..	—	—	—	1927	..	7
August		(Schools closed)			1928	..	8
September	..	—	—	—	1929	..	8
October	..	—	—	—			
November	..	—	1	1			
December	..	—	—	—			
Total ..		4	4	8			

Eight new cases of Ringworm were treated during the year, one being scalp and seven body infection.

The treatment of 2 cases of Ringworm of scalp originating in 1929 was continued during 1930. There were no cases of Ringworm under treatment at the end of the year.

No cases of Ringworm were subjected to X-ray treatment, but one case of Psoriasis was treated under an arrangement with the Radiologist at Folkestone.

(b) SCABIES: Two cases of Scabies were treated.

(c) IMPETIGO: There were 190 cases of Impetigo treated during the year.

(d) OTHER SKIN DISEASES : In addition to the contagious skin diseases, the following conditions were treated :—

Disease.	Cases.	Disease.	Cases.
Seborrhoea	1	Intertrigo	2
Eczema	5	Indefinite Eruptions ..	37
Pityriasis	2	Herpes Zoster	1
Psoriasis	1		—
Alopecia	3	Total	53
Dermatitis	1		—

(e) MINOR INJURIES : 214 cases of minor injury were treated, as shown below :—

Nature of Injury.	Cases.	Nature of Injury.	Cases.
Septic abrasions	28	Septic ankle	4
Scalds	5	Septic foot	1
Injury to arm	11	Septic hand	6
Injury to hand	11	Septic thumb	5
Injury to fingers	21	Septic arm	4
Injury to head and face	35	Septic leg	8
Injury to leg	10	Septic fingers	17
Injury to ankle	1	Septic knee	12
Injury to knee	22	Septic ear	2
Injury to thigh	2	Chilblains	2
Injury to foot	5	Burns	1
Injury to back	1		—
		Total	214

(2) EAR DEFECTS : The conditions treated were :—

Defective Hearing	10
Chronic Otitis Media	46
Cerumen	9
Other conditions	6
Total	71

(3) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES : See “ B ” Ophthalmic Clinic.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS : The following is an analysis of these conditions dealt with :—

Abscess	10	Ingrowing toe nail	1
Ascarides	3	Incontinence	9
Anaemia	12	Mastitis	1
Adenitis	1	Muscular affections	5
Boils	16	Respiratory defects	41
Chorea	7	Rheumatism	13
Cystitis	1	Tuberculosis—lungs	1
Deformities	4	Torticollis	2
Debility	106	Sprain	1
Digestive disorder	8	Warts	6
Epilepsy	7	Whitlow	2
Glands	28		—
Ganglion	2	Total	293
Gastric Catarrh	3		—
Goitre	3		—

B. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC :

(a) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES :

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Blepharitis	8	8	16
Conjunctivitis	5	9	14
Keratitis	1	1	2
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—
Cyst	1	1	2
Other Conditions	6	6	12
Styes	3	7	10
Totals	24	32	56

(b) (i) SQUINT :

Description.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Convergent strabismus ..	11	10	21
Divergent ditto	1	1	2
Alternating ditto	—	4	4
Latent ditto	1	3	4
Nystagmus	1	—	1
Totals	14	18	32

(ii) ANALYSIS OF THE 21 CASES OF CONVERGENT STRABISMUS :

Age.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.
	4	—	2	5	3	3	—	4
Eye affected	Right	..	5		2			
	Left	..	6		8			
Vision of Affected Eye—								
Less than 6/60		4				5		
6/60		3				1		
6/24		2				4		
6/12		1				—		
6/6		1				—		
Totals ..		11				10		

(c) REFRACTION CASES (including Squint—32—as above) :

Defect.	Boys.				Girls.				Totals.
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12—14 years.	Other Ages.	
Hypermetropia	2	3	13	20	4	8	28	20	98
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	3	2	7	12	1	7	12	17	61
Myopia	—	—	4	5	—	1	5	5	20
Myopic Astigmatism ..	—	1	4	2	—	1	6	3	17
Mixed Astigmatism ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	7
Totals	5	6	28	40	5	17	57	45	203

Cases referred for Refraction—203

Dealt with under Authority's Scheme.	Dealt with other than under Authority's Scheme.	For whom Glasses prescribed.		For whom Glasses provided.	
		Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.
203	—	193	—	160	—

As in all previous years for which records are available, the percentage of girls with defective vision was slightly higher than the percentage of boys. 80·3 % of the scholars for whom glasses were prescribed under the Authority's scheme were provided with spectacles.

CASES OF DEFECTIVE VISION TREATED AT CLINIC :

Classified according to the School Departments where the children are taught :—

Department.	No. on Roll.	No. Defective.	Percentage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Belgrave Road Infants' ..	158	1	—	—	0·6
Buckland Girls'	193	13	—	6·7	—
„ Infants'	237	5	—	—	2·1
Barton Road Boys' ..	420	7	1·6	—	—
„ Girls'	302	16	—	5·2	—
„ Infants'	294	1	—	—	0·3
Charlton Boys'	180	8	4·4	—	—
„ Girls'	135	10	—	7·4	—
„ Infants'	140	2	—	—	1·4
Christ Church Boys' ..	161	2	1·2	—	—
Astor Avenue	277	5	—	1·8	—
Holy Trinity Boys' ..	150	2	1·3	—	—
„ Girls'	141	6	—	4·2	—

Department.	No. on Roll.	No. Defective.	Percentage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Pier Council Infants' ..	149	4	—	—	2.6
River Mixed—Boys' ..	92	4	4.3	—	—
„ Girls' ..	75	3	—	4.0	—
St. Bartholomew's Boys' ..	284	14	4.9	—	—
„ Girls' ..	193	16	—	8.2	—
„ Infants' ..	186	4	—	—	2.1
St. James' Boys' ..	169	9	5.3	—	—
„ Girls' ..	143	4	—	2.7	—
„ Infants' ..	174	4	—	—	2.2
St. Martin's Boys' ..	301	12	3.9	—	—
„ Girls' ..	332	15	—	4.5	—
St. Mary's Boys' ..	350	16	4.5	—	—
„ Girls' ..	180	12	—	6.6	—
„ Infants' ..	201	3	—	—	1.4
St. Paul's Mixed—Boys' ..	62	3	4.8	—	—
„ Girls' ..	67	1	—	1.4	—
„ Infants' ..	66	1	—	—	1.5
5812			203		
			3.4 % of total.		

Much useful work was again done at the Ophthalmic Clinic, and parents still show appreciation of the specialist service. The records for the past years are :—

Year.	Percentage of Children who required refraction, and who attended the Clinic.	Percentage of these for whom glasses were prescribed.	Percentage of these who obtained glasses.
1920	89.8	61.5	no record
1921	67.6	75.1	76.8
1922	88.3	96.5	82.2
1923	96.4	97.8	91.3
1924	93.9	97.2	94.7
1925	97.4	96.3	93.5
1926	93.1	99.3	96.9
1927	89.1	98.0	90.0
1928	91.3	94.2	84.3
1929	100.0	91.5	95.7
1930	100.0	90.1	82.9

C. NOSE AND THROAT :

Defects.	Referred for Treatment=141.			Treated.
	Routine Inspections.	Special Inspections.	Total.	
Tonsils ..	28	32	60	By operation, Clinic 86 Other —
Adenoids ..	4	9	13	
Tonsils and Adenoids ..	6	14	20	
Other Conditions ..	—	48	48	By other means, 50
Total ..	38	103	141	136

D. DENTAL DEFECTS :

School Dentist's Report.

ASTOR DENTAL CLINIC.

(a) RECORD OF ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTIONS :

Age.	No. of Children.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth	
	Exam-ined.	With sound teeth.	Per-centage with sound teeth.	No. Savable.	No. Unsav-able.	No. Savable.	No. Un-savable.
5 years ..	733	159	21.6	374	3507	43	1
6 „ ..	597	116	19.4	307	2872	183	13
7 „ ..	630	94	14.9	288	2761	378	83
8 „ ..	694	173	24.9	224	2146	404	161
9 „ ..	741	244	32.9	—	1575	433	210
10 „ ..	768	354	46.0	—	942	382	253
11 „ ..	473	250	52.8	—	193	253	194
12 „ ..	496	264	53.2	—	82	257	234
13 „ ..	472	247	51.9	—	22	261	280
14 „ ..	144	56	38.8	—	4	119	105
	5748	1957	34.0	1193	14104	2718	1534

(b) Percentages of children with Sound Teeth at Schools (not including Infants) at the second Dental Inspection in 1930 :—

School Department.	Number of Children. Inspected.	% of Children with Sound Teeth.
Holy Trinity Boys' ..	134	55.9
St. Bartholomew's Boys' ..	252	54.7
Barton Road Boys' ..	387	49.8
Barton Road Girls' ..	261	49.4
St. Mary's Girls'	175	46.8
St. Paul's Mixed	134	46.2
Holy Trinity Girls' ..	137	45.2
Charlton Girls'	136	44.8
St. Martin's Girls'	309	44.6
St. Martin's Boys'	299	44.4
St. Mary's Boys'	332	43.9
St. James' Boys'	165	40.6
St. James' Girls'	145	38.6
Christ Church Boys' ..	136	37.5
Astor Avenue	275	36.7
Buckland Girls'	176	36.3
River Mixed	150	34.6
Charlton Boys'	167	33.5
St. Bartholomew's Girls' ..	170	32.3

(c) During the year, 5,748 children between the ages of 5 and 14 inclusive, have been inspected, and in addition 135 specials

—making a total of 5,883. Also 4,849 have been re-inspected—a grand total of 10,732 (last year, 10,581). Each department of every school has been visited twice.

There were 3,356 (last year 3,343) attendances at the Clinic. The stoppings in the permanent teeth number 1,509 (last year 1,486). The number of permanent teeth extracted is 445 (last year 468). The very small proportion of the number of teeth extracted to those saved is noteworthy. Gas has been administered to 305 (last year 308) children.

The Nurse's visits to parents have been very helpful, for many parents (78) who had previously refused have brought their children for treatment. There are hopeful signs that—as the education propaganda goes on—the refusals will, in a few years, be greatly reduced, but, unfortunately, there will always be a certain number of hopeless “irreconcilables.”

I would again suggest that there should be a column in Group 4, Table 4, giving the number of children re-inspected during the year.

FREDERICK CONSTANT, L.R.C.S., Eng.

CLEANSING STATION :

(a) PEDICULOSIS: In seven instances it was necessary to issue twenty-four hour notices to parents in connection with verminous conditions of children. In one case, the child was again found verminous. Legal proceedings were taken under the Education Act, 1921, section 87, and the parent fined 5s.

(b) SCABIES: The arrangements for treatment of children suffering from scabies were continued. Where multiple cases are discovered in families, all those infected—where willing—are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, until the necessary disinfection is carried out at the home. During 1930, two cases were treated at the School Clinic section at the Royal Victoria Hospital, but it was not found necessary to admit any school children to the Isolation Hospital for any longer period of treatment.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT: (a) Extensive use was made of the Authority's provision for in-patient and out-patient treatment, supply of appliances, etc. Fourteen individual children were dealt with, the majority of whom received benefit under more than one heading.

These children were suffering from :—

Spinal curvature	..	5	Amputated leg	..	2
Flat foot	..	2	Infantile paralysis	..	2
Club foot	..	2	Congenital dislocation		
			of hips and knee	..	1

(b) In one instance recourse was made to legal proceedings under section 89 of the Education Act, 1921, and section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, to compel the parents to consent to institutional treatment for a child suffering from spinal curvature, whose defect was discovered at school medical inspection. The case involved the Authority in considerable expense, but the child is now in an approved Cripples Hospital and School. It is unfortunate that refractory parents should be able to create so much difficulty and expense by wilful neglect of their children.

				Children.	Out-patient Treatment.	In-patient Treatment.			
					Attendances.	Total days Treated.	Cost to Authority.		
							£	s.	d.
(c)									
Royal Victoria Hospital,									
Dover	..	..		10	357	—	26	15	6
Do.	..	..		1	—	50	15	0	0
Do. (X-Ray)	..	..		1	1	—	1	1	0
Royal National Ortho- paedic Hospital,									
London	..	..		6	7	—	0	0	0
Do.	..	..		2	—	164	46	10	8
Provision of surgical appliances	..	..		5	—	—	21	15	10
Travelling expenses	..	..		7	—	—	14	16	2
							<hr/>		
							£125	19	2
Specialist evidence—case in (b)				..	..	..	3	3	0
							<hr/>		
Total				..	..	..	£129	2	2
							<hr/>		

SCHOOL CLINIC FEES :

The fees paid by parents for the treatment of children at the School Clinic were :—

	£	s.	d.
For minor ailments	29	16	0
For spectacles	17	17	3
For operations	29	6	6
For dental treatment	28	10	0
For cod liver oil and malt	12	9	7
For Virol	10	8	0
For Orthopaedic treatment	7	14	10
<hr/>			
	£136	2	2
<hr/>			

Three hundred and forty-nine or 32 % of the children who received medical treatment, and 376, or 17.6 % of those who had dental treatment, did so under the free section of the Authority's scheme.

9. Open-air Education

(a) PLAYGROUND CLASSES: These are held at the schools at regular intervals, when the equipment permits.

(b) SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

(c) SCHOOL CAMPS.

(d) OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: All the classrooms in the new school in Astor Avenue.

(e) DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS: Proposals for a day open-air school are part of the Authority's programme.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

There are no local arrangements at present under the headings (b), (c), and (f).

10. Physical Training

No Area Organiser of Physical Training has been appointed for the schools, and the School Medical Service cannot, in consequence, be co-ordinated with that special branch.

11. Provision of Meals

Voluntary effort by the Dover Charity Committee continued to make provision for the feeding of a number of children.

12. School Baths

(a) No arrangement exists for the use of the public baths by school children at reduced fees.

(b) The Education Committee have the exclusive use of the swimming baths on four mornings per week, when the baths are open at a charge of two pence per scholar. A selected number of scholars from all the upper departments (19) attend, in accordance with a time-table prepared by the Dover Elementary Schools Swimming Association.

13 to 16. Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Bodies

Parents, Teachers and Attendance Officers all willingly co-operate in facilitating inspection and treatment, and care is taken to avoid any undue encroachment on their time and duties. In isolated cases, parents are "difficult," but, fortunately, these are rare.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

Five blind children, and three deaf and dumb, from the Borough are in residential special schools. Three partially deaf children are attending ordinary day schools.

18. Nursery Schools

Not provided in Borough.

19. Secondary Schools

None under this authority.

20. Continuation Schools

There is only one such school, conducted by the Kent Education Committee, in Dover, and this is held in the Barton Road Boys' School. The age range of the pupils is 14 to 16.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons

One case, that of a child performer, was referred to the School Medical Officer.

22. Special Inquiries

There were no special inquiries during the year.

23. Miscellaneous**24. Appendices**

The statistical records of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix :—

- Table 1. Return of Medical Inspection.
2. Return of defects found at Medical Inspection.
 3. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area.
 4. Return of defects treated.

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspections.**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :**

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	530
Intermediates	574
Leavers	433
Total	— 1537
Number of other Routine Inspections	nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS :

Number of Special Inspections ..	756
Number of Re-Inspections	803
Total	— 1559
Grand Total	— 3096

TABLE 2. A.—Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
		Number refd. for Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Number refd. for Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
	Uncleanliness (see Table 4, Group 5)	37	—	—	—
	Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	1	—
	Body	—	—	7	—
	Scabies	—	—	2	—
	Impetigo	9	—	115	—
EYE	Other diseases (non-tubercular) ..	4	1	25	—
	Blepharitis	4	—	12	—
	Conjunctivitis	1	—	9	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal opacities	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	52	—	76	3
EAR	Squint	3	—	12	—
	Other conditions	4	—	7	—
	Defective Hearing	4	—	11	1
	Otitis media	1	—	34	2
NOSE & THROAT	Other Ear Diseases	6	—	6	2
	Enlarged Tonsils only	28	52	32	—
	Adenoids only	4	7	9	1
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	6	3	14	—
TEETH	Other conditions	—	—	48	3
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	1	6	13	—
	Defective Speech	—	3	—	—
	Dental Diseases (see Table 4, Group 4)	—	—	14	—
HEART & CIRCULATION	Heart Disease : Organic	—	8	—	—
	Functional	—	1	—	—
LUNGS	Anæmia	4	1	17	—
	Bronchitis	1	1	12	—
TUBERCULOSIS	Other non-tuberculous diseases	2	4	11	—
	Pulmonary : Definite	3	—	1	—
	Suspected	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary : Glands	5	—	—	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	1	1	1	—
	Skin	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Other forms	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	—	2	2	—
	Chorea	—	—	4	—
DEFORMITIES	Other conditions	—	3	4	2
	Rickets	—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases and Defects		14	12	146	5

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	530	58	10.9
Intermediates ..	574	83	14.4
Leavers	433	49	11.3
TOTAL (Code Groups) ..	1537	190	12.3
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

**TABLE 3. Return of all Exceptional Children
in the Area.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (in- cluding partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	1	3	4
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
DEAF (in- cluding Deaf and Dumb, and Partially Deaf)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Deaf, or Deaf and Dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	2	1	3
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	3	—	3
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	1	2
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	Feeble Minded (cases not noti- fiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	7	6	13
	Notified to the Local Control Authority dur- ing the year	Feeble Minded	—	—	—
		Imbeciles	—	—	—
		Idiots	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	9	4	13
		At no School or Institution	2	—	2

TABLE 3 (continued).

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Infectious Pul- monary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria, or Sana- torium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	6	8
	Non-infectious but active Pul- monary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria, or Sana- torium Schools, approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	18	15	33
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> pre- or latent Tuber- culosis, Malnu- trition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ..	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	31	31	62
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	2	1	3
	Active non-Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	At Sanatoria, or Hospital Schools, approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	8	5	13
		At other Institutions ..	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution	1	—	1
	Crippled Children (other than those with Active Tuberculous disease) <i>e.g.</i> chil- dren suffering from paralysis, etc., and includ- ing those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	15	19	34
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	5	2	7

TABLE 4. Return of Defects treated during the year.
Treatment Table: Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm : Scalp	*3	—	3
Body	7	—	7
Scabies	2	3	5
Impetigo	190	40	230
Other Skin Diseases	53	4	57
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	56	4	60
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	71	7	78
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	507	166	673
Total	889	224	1113

* Including 2 cases brought forward from 1929.

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments in Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by Private Practitioner, or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report.) ..	203	—	—	203
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—	—
Total	203	—	—	203

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 193
 (b) Otherwise nil

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the authority's Scheme .. 160
 (b) Otherwise —

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat :

NUMBER OF DEFECTS

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1) 86	(2) —	(3) 86	(4) 50	(5) 136

Group 4. Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :—

Routine Age Groups	5	733	Total	..	5748
	6	..	..	597	
	7	..	..	630	
	8	..	..	694	
	9	..	..	741	
	10	..	..	768	
	11	..	..	473	
	12	..	..	496	
	13	..	..	472	
	14	..	..	144	
Specials				135
Grand Total				5883

(b) Found to require treatment 4034

(c) Actually treated 2135

(d) Re-treated during the year, as the result of periodical examination 396

(2) HALF-DAYS DEVOTED TO :—Inspection .. 55 } Total .. 404
Treatment .. 349

(3) ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN FOR TREATMENT 3356

(4) FILLINGS :—Permanent Teeth 1509 } Total .. 1509
Temporary Teeth —(5) EXTRACTIONS :—Permanent Teeth .. 445 } Total .. 1348
Temporary Teeth .. 903

(6) ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR EXTRACTIONS 305

(7) OTHER OPERATIONS :—Permanent Teeth 632 } Total .. 1158
Temporary Teeth 526**Group 5. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.**

- i. Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 3
- ii. Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses 7938
- iii. Number of individual children found unclean 475
- iv. Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 6
- v. Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
 - (a) Under Education Act, 1921 1
 - (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws —

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